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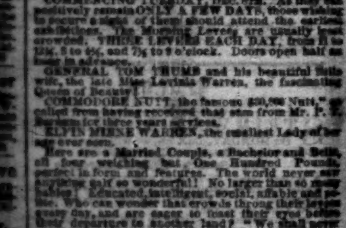

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VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863. NUMBER 149.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

THE NEWS.

In the Administration caucus on Saturday night Mr. Washburne's name was withdrawn and Mr. Colfax was nominated for Speaker of the House by acclamation. No other nominations will be made until after the election of Speaker. The copperheads are busy in their schemes to prevent the election of the Administration candidate, and Etheridge lends himself to their plans by refusing to enter the names of certain Union members on the roll on account of alleged informalities in their certificates of election.

The guerilla ravages along the Mississippi line are now checked. All boats will go armed and the gunboats, in large numbers are cruising on the river. In Arkansas the guerillas are committing their depredations among the loyal Indians, and a considerable force of them are threatening Gen. McNeil.

... reported encamped in the vicinity of Holly Springs, Miss., with a force estimated at between eight and ten thousand men.

Our columns are filled with a variety of rebel dispatches from Atlanta, Charleston, and Mobile, mostly of a mournful description, one of them gravely announcing that the capture of Burnside is not officially confirmed.

The bombardment of Charleston still continues. Gilmore is as busy as a beaver, and allows no day to slip by without planting a few reminders in Charleston of the coming doom.

All is quiet on the Rapidan. The rebels attempted to cross and went back, and where our troops are we don't know. They may be expected anywhere between the Rapidan and the Potomac at any time. In the alternate crossings and re-crossings of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, it is to be hoped, some time or other before the close of the war, the rebel army may be caught and whipped. At the present rate of progress, Virginia's sacred soil stands little chance of being relieved.

A rumor comes from Philadelphia that Rosecrans is about to take command of the Army of the Potomac. The locality whence comes the rumor, at once stamps it as balderdash.

The Pennsylvania copperhead rioters have come to grief. One hundred of them are now in custody for opposition to the Government, resisting the draft, incendiarism, murder, and other little copperhead peccadilloes.

The European news is important. The resignation of Earl Russell is denied. England does not favor and probably will not join in Louis Napoleon's pet scheme of a European Congress.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, in this city durin the past week amount to 146,601, against 109,290 the previous week, and only 46,977 during the corresponding week in 1862.

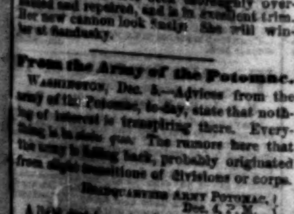
☞ The timid, or cowardly councils that seem to control the movements of the Army of the Potomac produce discontent throughout the country. The same weakness and irresolution that prevented our victorious troops from pushing Lee's beaten and demoralized army into the Potomac river, and destroying it, still afflicts them, and keeps them from striking the army's deadly blow.

It is well known that Meade's army outnumbers Lee's more than two men and guns to one, but it is not allowed to strike. Lee has been greatly weakened by the 30,000 men sent to reinforce Bragg, and the large column sent to operate against Burnside. He has not to-day above 35,000 to 40,000 men, and it is notorious that Meade's force falls little, if any, below eighty thousand men, most of whom are old and reliable veterans; and the army is full of confidence and eager to strike the rebels a decisive blow before the winter sets in; but under Meade's management they are doomed to be disappointed. He has no stomach for assault. He is a second edition of McClellan and is equally dilatory and faint-hearted, and equally fond of delay and procrastination.

Nature of the Obstructions in Charleston Harbor.

An extract from a private letter from an officer on board one of the Monitors off Charleston gives the following description and sketch of the obstructions about which we we have heard so much, and which have, it is alleged, prevented our vessels from passing the forts and proceeding direct to Charleston itself:

Our pilot has at last brought on board a specimen of the lower obstructions. They are like this:



A A A A—Beer barrels, pitched.
B B—One and a half inch diameter rope.
C C—Cotton bale rope made into network. Large iron hoops and ... The "Torpedoes" ... with masses of rope," have at last come to nothing.

Our Ship of War on Lake Erie.

By the terms of our treaty with Great Britain, we have but one vessel of war on the lakes. We have the Michigan. The following from the Cleveland *Leader*, will be read with interest:

The United States revenue cutter, the steamer Michigan, has, within the last few days, received her new armament, consisting of thirteen additional guns and is ready for any and all of the gun-boats from Montreal that are coming this way. She now carries four twelve-pound howitzers, four ten-pound Parrott's four thirty-pound Parrott's a sixty-four pound bow gun, and her old stern gun, which has for many years been her only artillery. She has also been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is in excellent trim. Her new cannon look finely. She will winter at Sandusky.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Advices from the army of the Potomac, to-day, state that nothing of interest is transpiring there. Everything is in statu quo. The rumors here that the army is falling back, probably originated from slight transitions of divisions or corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Dec. 4, P. M.

A light division of rebel troops crossed the Rapidan this afternoon, at some point above Raccoon Ford, probably on a reconnoissance. Since this information came, there has been considerable cannonading heard in that direction. It is supposed the advance of the rebels has been checked by our light batteries, attached to the cavalry, in pursuance of Gen. Meade's orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 4.

Last night our pickets were driven in at Raccoon Ford by rebel cavalry, and the long roll sounded throughout our camp. The enemy retreated across the Rapidan before any damage was done, and the army soon resumed its usual quiet.

A large number of furloughs are being granted to officers to go home. The weather ...

There is much speculation in regard to the question whether Meade will be retained in command of this army. The army is divided in regard to his ability since ... Sedgwick seems to be ... favor. Next to him, Warren ... most acceptable.

... Regiments in New York. ... Rumor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Brig. Gen. Hayes has ... from Washington to raise five ...

The Washington correspondent of the ... writes last evening as follows: There is a rumor in circulation ... has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, but ... so far as we know at ...

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ALL QUIET ON THE RAPIDAN—THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS CHECKED.

Important from the Southwest—Gen. McNeil's Forces Threatened.

The Rebel Generals Forrest and Lee near Holly Springs With 10,000 Men.

A Batch of Rebel Dispatches—The Bombardment of Charleston Still Progressing.

From Washington—Hon. Schuyler Colfax Nominated for Speaker by Acclamation.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF A GUERILLA COMPANY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Later from Europe—Earl Russell's Resignation Denied—England Opposed to the European Congress.

Copperhead Rioters Come to Grief—Destructive Fire in New York.

GUERILLA RAVAGES ON THE MISSISSIPPI CHECKED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1863.

At the Administration caucus to-night the name of Mr. Washburn was withdrawn, as candidate for Speaker, and Schuyler Colfax was put in nomination by acclamation. No other business was transacted, and no other candidates will be nominated till the Speaker is elected. The copperhead plan for gaining control of the House is to-day exposed. Emerson Etheridge refuses to place upon the roll the names of members from Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Western Virginia, Maryland, California and Oregon, in consequence of informality in their certificates of election. If, as rumored, Bates confirms his interpretation of the law, no apparent means remains to organization save to fillibuster or absent our men in a body from the hall, from day to day, until good certificates can be procured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Colfax will be nominated for Speaker, of course, at the Union caucus to-night by a large majority.

The Clerkship is still at sea.

The Democrats will probably nominate Mallory, of Kentucky, for Speaker.

One of the most interesting reports ever issued by a Secretary of the Navy is now preparing by Mr. Welles. As already stated, the estimate for all branches of the naval and marine corps will not exceed $142,000,000. The item that increases the estimate to this figure is the expenses for the construction and purchase of the immense fleet, which, once being the property of the Government, will only cost an annual maintenance and repair. The report will suggest many improvements in the management of several matters. Secretary Welles will devote some space to the discussion of iron-clads, and it is said the reason for the failure of the attack on Charleston is that the harbor obstructions are too great to be overcome by vessels. Mr. Welles will be able to count 650 or 700 vessels as the property of the Navy Department.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Dec. 5, 1863.

A report was brought up by the dispatch boat late last night, from Memphis, to the effect that the rebel Generals Forrest and Lee were on Thursday encamped at Rock Ford, about fifteen miles from Holly Springs, Miss. They had seventeen regiments, and probably numbering in all eight to ten thousand men. The train on the Corinth road did not reach Memphis on that day, as usual. The reason is not known

The packet steamer C. T. Hillman, Capt. Cayton, Jewett Wilcox, Clerk, came up this afternoon with a full cabin of passengers, bringing Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 3d.

There has been a great falling off in trade with Arkansas, within the past few days. Formerly, goods to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars crossed daily, and from forty to fifty bales of cotton came to this side. Now there is no cotton coming into Memphis, and very few goods carried over. The cause of this declension is found in the fact that the guerillas instituted a blockade to stop all cotton on the way, and in some instances burning it. There is reported to be quite a force of them under McCrea, who makes his headquarters up the river, in this vicinity.

It seems that the rebel force lately located on the shore of the Mississippi, and firing upon steamers, was under Dick Taylor. He had a deeper object than merely to obstruct navigation. It is certain that very little could be accomplished by such a proceeding, further than a temporary blockade, and perhaps the destruction of one or two steamers. Our gunboats could very easily drive them back from the bank of the river, and prevent the erection of permanent batteries. It is probable their intention was to capture steamers and with them cross the River with their whole force for the purpose of reinforcing Bragg. Taylor had a large force, estimated by some as high as thirteen thousand. Provided they could have reinforced Bragg, they might have retarded Grant's movements somewhat. There are plenty of gunboats in the vicinity now, and we shall probably hear no more of firing from batteries at present.

The steamer Hillman brought up ninety-three rebel prisoners, including three citizens from Vicksburg, being a part of those alluded to in a dispatch from your correspondent at that place the other day. They are to be shipped to Indianapolis. On the way up, several attempts were made by the prisoners to escape. They also attempted to blow up the Hillman and all the the passengers, but from the close watch kept upon them were foiled in every attempt, and unless they escape here, they will taste the pleasures of prison life in Indiana.

An order has been issued by Gen. Hurlbut that each transport steamer plying the Mississippi, be furnished with twenty-five muskets for their protection from guerillas.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 26, via CAIRO Dec. 5.

There was a review and prize drill on the Big Black yesterday. A number of regiments contended for a prize. It was not decided last night whether the 23d Indiana or 31st Illinois, bore off the palm. On the way out, one of Gen. Maltby's orderlies was instantly killed while riding on the top of the cars, by coming in contact with a bridge. His name was English, of Company C, 8th Illinois.

Families of soldiers will be glad to know that Adams' Express Co. are sending from five hundred to a thousand packages of money per day to them.

An important order has just been issued, conscripting all loafers and speculators found, excepting only citizens of the place.

CAIRO, Dec. 5, 1863.

The steamer Hillman, with sixty-five bales of cotton and Memphis papers of the 3d, has arrived. The *Bulletin* says cotton is less active than any day previous to October. Sales were seventy-two bales at from 40 to 73 cents.

The rebels made a raid on Saulsbury on the 2d, and tore up the railroad track for some distance—burning the ties, bending the rails and cutting the telegraph. Hatch's cavalry are in pursuit. We have forty prisoners and the same number of horses. The railroad was repaired in twenty-four hours.

A report was brought here last night from Memphis that the rebel Generals Forrest and Lee were encamped at Rocky Fork, fifteen miles from Holly Springs, Miss., on Thursday last with seventeen regiments, numbering, perhaps eight or ten thousand men.

Major Devassee has returned here, and says he can refute the charges against him in regard to defrauding the Government.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5, 1863.

Two companies of the colored regiment have their minimum number already sworn into the service, and will without doubt have their maximum number soon. Recruiting is going on for other companies in this ... the State, and I learn one company has been organized by Captain Brown at Quincy.

The Provost Marshal of the Quincy district has notified all persons wishing to claim exemption from the draft to call and state their case before the 20th inst. The Provost Marshal of the 10th district is still stirring up the copperheads and deserters near Murrayville. On last Thursday a soldier was shot at and severely wounded by a citizen, whose son is a deserter. This was speedily avenged by the soldier's comrades, three or four of whom immediately emptied the contents of their muskets into the body of the offender, who has since died of his wounds.

Wm. E. Ketchum and E. H. Freeman, clerks of Major Freeman, arrested a few days ago by Captain Keyes, are to be sent to Washington. Their baggage and bonds were secured and are now in the hands of Capt. Keyes.

Capt. James G. Robinson, of the 9th Illinois volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service.

Col. John Logan, of the 32d regiment Illinois volunteers, arrived here to-day from Natchez on recruiting service.

The citizens of Kansas, Illinois, a village of three hundred inhabitants, contributed over $150 for sick and wounded soldiers on Thanksgiving day.

Eighty-one recruits were mustered into service to-day. A number more are expected on the evening train.

Captain Elijah P. Curtiss has been appointed Major of the 29th regiment.

Many soldiers' families in this part of the State are in a suffering condition, and an effort in being made among the loyal people to secure funds to relieve them and place them beyond want during the coming winter.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1863.

Five hundred recruits for Missouri regiments left this afternoon for the Lower Mississippi.

There is a rumor that Frank Blair will resign his seat in Congress as soon as the house is organized.

The rumors from Arkansas, concerning rebel movements in the vicinity of Fort Smith, are conflicting. One report is that the rebels are trying to surround McNeil and capture his whole command. The rebels are committing various outrages on the property of the loyal Cherokees, and burning houses and barns, and causing great suffering. A regular guerilla warfare is going on in that country.

The counterfeiters have been committed to jail after an examination before the United States Commissioner for altering and counterfeiting twenties—greenbacks.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Charles T. Campbell, of Penn., who has been sojourning in this city for several months past, has been ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, where he takes Gen. Sully's command, the latter having been assigned to duty elsewhere.

The State Board of Agriculture has been settling up their accounts, and find that the receipts of the late State Fair were but little over $1,000.

The Indian supply trains are expected to reach Fort Thomson, on the Missouri, to-day. They will return by way of Sioux City.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has dispatches dated Orange Court House, December 1, saying: There was a spirited artillery duel all day, and the enemy had thrown up fortifications along their front. Last night they moved more to our right.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 20th, contains a dispatch dated Wilmington, 20th, stating: Three large steamers, heavily laden, ran the blockade into Wilmington on the night of the 17th inst.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28.—Bragg's headquarters are at Ringgold. Great fears are entertained for Longstreet's safety. Three thousand of the enemy are advancing towards Knoxville. A fight is going on at Kinston. Last week Wheeler was ordered there. Firing is heard at London.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A train arrived at Dalton this evening, bringing wounded troops. Our forces are still falling back slowly, followed by the enemy. There was firing all day yesterday.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Dec. 2.—There has been no fighting to-day. The enemy still make a show on our front, but are believed to be falling back to re-cross the Rapidan without fighting, or they are going to Fredericksburg to winter.

MOBILE, Dec. 3d.—Discouraging accounts are given of desertions in Price's army. Banks, with 5,000 troops, has captured Brownsville. He did not capture over fifty bales of cotton.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1.—Claiborne's division engaged Osterhaus', one mile this side of Ringgold, on Friday, driving him back. The enemy are in our front at Ringgold, and our troops are in line of battle advancing.

ATLANTA, Dec. 2.—The enemy are entrenching themselves at Chickamauga. There was heavy firing yesterday at Charleston, Tenn. The enemy burned a portion of Ringgold to-day and retreated, destroying the bridges and railroad track at Chickamauga. The Yankees hold Cleveland, and are advancing on Charleston, Tenn.

BRISTOL, Dec. 2.—The firing at Knoxville has ceased. The surrender of Burnside is not officially confirmed.

From Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4.—The propeller City of Bath, from Charleston Bar, Sunday evening, arrived here last evening. She reports no additional news, but corroborates the reports already published from the Richmond journals, that the bombardment slowly but steadily progresses.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following dispatches from Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—The Yankees to-day fired twenty-two mortar shells at Sumter. One man was killed.

CHARLESTON, Dec 1.—The Yankees fired thirteen shells at the city last night. Three buildings were struck. The enemy reconnoitered to Pocotaligo, carrying off twenty-seven negroes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy fired sixteen shells into the city this afternoon. Several buildings were struck. One woman was seriously wounded.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—The enemy opened fire this afternoon on the city and threw six shells. A concentrated fire from our batteries caused them to cease firing.

The Election in Idaho.

DENVER CITY, Dec. 4.—Partial returns of the recent election in Idaho indicates that Jno. M. Cannaday, copperhead, is elected delegate to Congress by a considerable majority.

A Pirate Heard From.

BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1863.—The ship Living Age, which arrived at Falmouth, Nov. 17th, from Akijob, reports being boarded and bonded by the Privateer Tuscaloosa off the Cape of Good Hope.

THE VERY LATEST.

3 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Opening of Congress—President's Message, &c., &c., &c.

Appalling Calamity on the Hudson River—Burning of the Isaac Newton—8 Lives Lost.

LATEST FROM CAIRO—SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS, &c., &c., &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1863.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is not yet finished. He now expects to furnish the last pages to the printer to-morrow forenoon. It will make about sixteen octavo pages in coarse type.

Secretary Chase's report will perhaps make three or four pages more than the President's message. It is not yet finished either, but probably will be to-morrow. The other reports are now in type.

Mr. Chase's report had to be delayed to receive the estimates from the other Departments.

It is known that the main feature of the President's message is his position on reconstruction, as intimated some days ago in these dispatches. On this point he will not differ materially from the views expressed by Mr. Chase in his Mozart Hall speech.

LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has sent to the Governor of Iowa authority to locate twenty-two hundred acres of land, indemnity for the like quantity in Jasper county, Iowa, claimed as swamp, but sold as available public land. Returns from the Surveyor General of Minnesota show progress in the surveys on both sides of Crow Wing and Long Prairie Reserves. The report from the expedition to run a boundary line between Oregon and Washington Territory shows the party were detained from reaching their destination till later than intended by hostile Indians. Snow had commenced on Blue Mountain, and the work would have to be postponed till spring.

UNION LEAGUE.

V. Harland, Grand Secretary of the Illinois Union League, and other delegates from that State, have arrived here to attend the meeting of the Grand League in this city, on next Wednesday.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Knox, of St. Louis, is here to contest the seat of Mr. Blair, of St. Louis; King to contest the seat of McClurg; and Sleeper, of Boston, to contest the seat of Rice.

DESERTION IS DEATH.

Cyrus H. Hunter, a deserter from the 3d Maine Volunteers, was executed last Friday near Gen. Birney's headquarters.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The rebels crossed the Rapidan at three fords on Saturday night, three or four regiments at each. They now occupy the north bank, after making a feint to do so in the afternoon. Some men in the employ of the Government at Vienna, were captured on Saturday, within a mile of camp. Eight guerillas were captured on Saturday, three miles from Vienna.

At half-past six p. m. Saturday, guerillas attacked the train near Bealton. The engine was struck by about twenty bullets, and the engineer was shot through the cap. No other damage.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

The lady managers of the Northwestern Fair recently held at Chicago, through G. N. Arnold, presented to the President a fine gold watch, the donation of James H. Hoes, Esq., of Chicago, and presented to the President as the person who had made the largest donation to the Fair, in shape of the Emancipation Proclamation, which sold for three thousand dollars.

CONGRESS.

No nominations for minor officers in the house will be made till after the Speaker's election. The Clerkship contest excites much interest, and is greatly mixed. Green, Adams, McPherson and Buffington now seem to have it between them. Which has the best chance no mortal can tell. Buffington has been gaining immensely since last Saturday morning. Horace Greeley is favoring either Green, Adams or any other reliable man the Border States may present.

For Doorkeeper, Hawkins Taylor, of Iowa, seems to be ahead, and for Post Master the chances of Brooks, of California, are first class.

FRAUDS.

Since Surgeon Gen. Hammond's exile to the west the Board of Investigation have discovered the gravest corruptions in his late management of his department; swindles in contracts, purchases of drugs, &c., &c.

INVALID PENSIONS GRANTED.

The number of invalid pensions granted by the Pension Office during the month of November just closed was 2,095. The number of pensions to widows, mothers and orphans allowed during the same month was 2,002; total number for November, 4,097. The number of invalid cases allowed exceeds the number of new cases filed for the month by 1,062.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President's Message, according to present aspects, will not be forwarded to Congress until Friday.

There is much conversation relative to the course of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in making up the roll of members. The law to regulate the duties of clerk in preparing for the organization of the House, passed on the 3d of March last, provides that before the first meeting of the Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elected, and place thereon the names of all persons and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their State respectively, or of the United States.

On inquiry to-day it is ascertained that no credentials were filed from Minnesota, Kansas or California up to this time. All the other States have filed, and all correct excepting West Virginia, Oregon, Missouri and Virginia.

Last Friday the Clerk sent a telegram to the Secretary of State of West Virginia to be here by Monday to correct the returns from that State. He will doubtless arrive in time on the same day. He also sent dispatches to Nebraska Territory, New Hampshire and Connecticut, the last two of which have already filed correct credentials.

The Union or Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night. Mr. Orth of Indiana placed in nomination Mr. Colfax, and this was agreed to without dissent and by acclamation. No nominations were made for the other officers of the House, the subject being held in reserve for future consideration. A long discussion took place, bringing under review the acts of the present clerk of the House, Mr. Etheridge, who, it is said, had omitted from the list the names of legally certified members elect for informalities in the certificates. Whether this is so or not, it is certain that the printed official list of members shows no such omissions.

Among the members present at the caucus were the following from the Border States: Messrs. Smith and Anderson, of Kentucky; Boyd, Sloan and McClurg, of Missouri; Croswell, Davis and Thomas, of Maryland, and Segar from East Virginia.

The Democratic or Opposition members held a meeting in one of the committee rooms. Sixty or seventy members were present, including several from the Border States. The object of the consultation was to suggest or argue upon the proper means to concentrate what is regarded by them as the Union or Conservative element. No nominations were made.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

So little time has elapsed since the National Currency act went into operation that Controller McCulloch will not be enabled to give more than a general view of the system in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury this year. It is, however, understood that the Controller will suggest quite extensive amendments to the law as it now stands, some of the more important of which are briefly as follows:

First, That no National Bank shall be allowed to commence business with less capital paid in than fifty thousand dollars.

Second, That the rate of interest to be charged by National Banks is to be uniform, and 7 per cent.

Third, That the penalty for usury be the forfeiture of all interest only, instead of the forfeiture of the whole debt, as under the laws of New York.

Fourth: That the banks of seaboard cities be, under suitable restrictions, temporarily relieved from the operation of all usury laws—so that they may adopt a sliding scale, as is done by the Bank of England, and may be enabled to exercise an influence on the exportation of gold.

Fifth: That the National Banks be compelled to take measures to prevent their notes from becoming depreciated in the commercial cities in their vicinity.

Sixth: That they be compelled to carry a portion of their profits every half year to the surplus fund.

Seventh: The repeal of sections 62, 63 and 64, which makes it the duty of the Controller to furnish currency to existing banks, will be recommended.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A Washington special to the *Times* says Mr. Ethridge, Clerk of the House, rejects the certificates of election of members from Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Eastern Virginia, California, Oregon and Maryland, on the ground of informality. Their phraseology is "duly elected to the Congress of the United States," and he throws them out because they do not read "elected in accordance with laws of their respective States," and refer the matter to the Attorney General, except upon the order of the President.

The *Herald's* special says it is rumored that Stanton, Welles and Blair will retire from the Cabinet; in fact Welles, place has been offered to Grimes of Iowa and refused.

An immense fraud on the Government, amounting to $640,000, has been discovered. The perpetrator is Capt. Wm. Stoddard, Quartermaster at Alexandria. The fraud has been in the receipt and delivery of forage for the army of the Potomac. Stoddard is in the Old Capitol prison.

The various rumors of the withdrawal of the new fractional currency are unfounded.

The President was to-day presented with a magnificent gold watch, the gift of a Mr. Hoes of Chicago, through the ladies in charge of the Sanitary Fair in Chicago, Hon. I. N. Arnold making the presentation. The President made a suitable acknowledgment.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 6, 1863.

The steamer Fanny, with New Orleans dates of Nov. 29th, arrived this morning. Her news has been anticipated. From the officers of the Fanny I learn some particulars in regard to the firing into steamers. The Fanny was fired into coming up, at Waterproof. It was judged that thirty shots were fired at her. Several penetrated the boat, and two men were slightly wounded. The second mate, Jerry Vale, had a ball hit the end of his nose and ear. A watchman was slightly wounded in the leg. The Sultana was fired into at the same place going down, but no one was injured.

The Brazil was fired into going down, and one man severely, probably mortally, wounded. The place where all the firing is done at present appears to be near Waterproof.

Gen. McPherson reports a rebel force ten thousand strong supposed to be located near Canton, Miss., and will ask permission to make a raid upon them ere long if he has not already started such a movement.

A party of deserters—Niclot Dominick, 2d Iowa; James Doud, company E, 18th Illinois, C. E. Dunn, company G, 28 Iowa; and H. Foster, 47th Ohio—made their escape from the guard house here last night by cutting a board out with a pocket knife, and have not yet been captured.

A fifth soldier was detected attempting the same operation.

A man named John Carney, charged with larceny, made off with the deserters.

The following order is now in force at Columbus:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Dec. 1, 1863.

General Orders No. 38.

General Orders No. 63, from headquarters, district of Columbus, promulgating paragraphs three and four of General Order No. 157, from headquarters of the 16th army corps, apply to every man within the lines of this post between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who is physically able to perform military duty.

The orders above enumerated neither provide for nor admit exceptions. Persons pursuing any reputable calling will be enrolled and assigned to some regiment by the commanding officer, who will apportion them to proper companies, after which they will be allowed, on permission of their company and regimental commanders, to return to their business until such time as their services shall be needed; but every man whose occupation or lack of one does not entitle him to the above privilege will, after enrollment remain in camp and be thoroughly instructed in his duties as a soldier.

Any person claiming foreign protection will be allowed twenty-four hours in which to adjust his business and leave the post.

Enlisted men will be required to wear proper clothing prescribed by army regulations. The provost guard will arrest all soldiers found wearing citizens clothing, and commit them to the military prison. By order of

COL. WM. T. SHAW, Com. Post.

CHAS. ALDRICH, Lieut. and Post Adjt.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Cotton depressed. Sales of 155 bales at 62 to 65c, middling.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.

The boiler of the steamer Isaac Newton exploded last evening about half past seven o'clock, when opposite Spuyten Duyvel creek, just below Yonkers. The fire from the furnace blew into the cabin and the wood work took fire. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and in a few minutes the center of the boat was burning fiercely. Fortunately two tow boats were near by and immediately went to the rescue of the passengers. All of those who were uninjured were taken off, and it is believed that all who were not instantly killed were saved.

Baggage master Wilson De Driesk must have been blown to atoms as he was in the baggage room between the two boilers. Two firemen, Christopher Smith and Richard Laman, must have been instantly killed, as their bodies were seen in the boiler room and could not be reached on account of the flame. The head waiter informs me that he saw the bodies of three men believed to be deck passengers lying in the gang way, but they could not be rescued owing to the rapid spread of the flames. A man, named Thomas Lurdin, died after reaching Yonkers.

George Wells, of Rochester, was scalded in the face and hands but not seriously.

Thomas Hudson and brother, of Cohoes, were very seriously scalded.

Michael McLaughlin, a fireman, was badly injured; also, J. Prendergast, another fireman.

Twelve or fifteen of the injured are at Yonkers. Have not been able to ascertain their names, but hope to soon.

The boat was burned to the water's edge, with all the freight and baggage, in less than thirty minutes. Total loss between three and four hundred thousand dollars. No passengers in the upper saloon or aft were injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamer Isaac Newton, burned last night, was valued at $25,000, and was fully insured. No lives were lost.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Richmond papers of the 3d have been received here.

The *Examiner* states with certainty that no successor of Bragg has yet been appointed by the President. Hardee now commands the army, and will continue to do so until a Chief be appointed. The same paper says amid the reverses that have recently befallen the Confederate arms in East Tennessee, it is gratifying to learn that in Western Tennessee our army is springing up like magic to resist the invading foe, and defend Western Tennessee, Western Kentucky and Northern Mississippi to the Tallahatchie, all of which district has been formed into a Department to be known as the Department of West Tennessee, under the command of Colonel R. V. Richardson.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The Memphis *Argus* has just received from its special correspondent with the Brazos Santiago expedition the following news:

"The fleet left Brazos Santiago Pass on the evening of Nov. 17. The following afternoon several regiments were landed on Mustang Island, and marched nearly all night, reaching the vicinity of the rebel works about daylight. Slight skirmishing took place between our advance, which was thrown across the island that no one might escape, while the gunboat Monongahela threw a number of 11-inch shells among the rebels, which immediately caused a panic.

"A half hour later, when Gen. Ransom came up with two regiments in line of battle, the rebels threw a white shirt on the point of a bayonet and made an unconditional surrender of their fort, troops, and munitions of war.

"This capture of a company of artillery and a squadron of cavalry was effected without the loss of a man. We now possess and will continue to hold Brazos Santiago Island, Point Isabel, Brownsville, Fort Brown and Mustang Island. Ere the month is ended the flag of the Union will float over several other points on the coast of Texas."

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamer Evening Star arrived from New Orleans, the 2d, via Havana, Dec. 1.

Among her passengers are Gen. Vandevere, Col. Slack, Major Veddee and Major Argus.

On the 28th ult., Gen. Lee with 800 Federal cavalry and a section of artillery attacked the 4th Texas and 2d Louisiana rebel cavalry and drove them from Camp Pratt to within four miles of Vermillion Bayou.

Here the 2d and 3d Illinois cavalry made a gallant sabre charge, and broke the enemy's ranks, capturing one commissioned officer and sixty-nine privates, mostly from the 4th Texas, with their arms and horses.

Six rebels were killed, and a large number wounded. A few days previously, Gen. Lee surprised a camp of rebels twenty miles from New Iberia, and captured six officers and thirty-five men, and a large number of horses and arms belonging to the 1st Louisiana mounted Zouaves. Two rebels were killed.

There is no news from Texas.

The steamer Brazil, from St. Louis, was fired into above Bayou Sara on the 26th, and received about forty balls. The negro cook was injured, but no one else. No injury of consequence was done to the boat.

The sales of cotton for the week at New York were 295 bales, closing at 71½@73½c for strict middling.

FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 5.—The Columbia, from Galway, 24th, arrived here this (Saturday) evening. Her dates are two days later.

The question of a European Congress remained unchanged.

The London *Morning Post* says there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russel as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents, had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that island.

... continued to be very active.

The London *Morning Post* says England will not give in her adherence to a European Congress.

There was an upward tendency in the cotton market. Breadstuffs were firmer. Provisions quiet. Consols for money, 92¾@93⅛.

The London Morning *Post* announces that the English government is about, with regret, to decline giving its adherence to the European Congress. It says that the purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not considered as effectual.

The *Patrie* publishes a statement under reserve, that the Emperor, without wishing to draw up a programme for the Congress, has expressed the opinion that it should be chiefly occupied with considering the questions of Poland, of the German Duchies, of Rome, of Venice, and of the reforms to be introduced in the principalities of Romania.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that the believers in the Congress grow fewer every day. Active warlike preparations are progressing in Denmark. One hundred and ten thousand soldiers have been called out and six war vessels are being fitted out.

The Polish question still looks threatening. The arrests in Warsaw were numerous.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The argument in the case of the Alexandria is concluded. The government will take time to consider its judgments.

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 26th ult. says, that a successful scout, under Col. Caldwell, into the mountain counties west of Arkadelphia, has just returned to Benton. Several hundred Union men came into our lines with Caldwell.

A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 21st ult. The Union men are working hard for the restoration of the State rights under the old Government, and the people from the country are daily coming in, taking the oath of allegiance, and enrolling themselves into companies for home defence.

Recruiting for the United States service is also quite active in various parts of the State.

The unconditional Unionists representing twenty counties, from Arkansas, held a Convention at Fort Smith, Oct. 30, at which patriotic speeches made, resolutions passed, and Col. Johnson, 1st. Ark. Infantry, nominated to represent that district in the next Federal Congress. The election occurred 23rd November, and Col. Johnson was elected. The Convention also voted, that Arkansas be declared a free State after the war. Owing to numerous guerilla attacks on the steamers, Ajutant General Thomas has issued orders to furnish all boats in government employ, plying the Mississippi River, with arms and ammunition to protect themselves.

Raid among the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Indian Superintendent Coffin has arrived in this city, bringing to the Indian Bureau an official report concerning a raid made several weeks ago into the Cherokee country by, it is supposed, a party of Quantrell's guerillas, who destroyed the public buildings at Tahlequah, and the property of the Union citizens, including that of John Ross. The latter's father-in-law was wounded.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The shot-tower of McCullock & Co., at Stapleton, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000. A sloop laden with hay for the government was also burned. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

Resumed Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The miners on Broad Top who have been on a strike for the last two months, have resumed work at all the collieries but two or three on the terms offered.

Judicial.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Gov. Tod has appointed Hon. Joseph R. Swan Supreme Judge of this State vice Gholson, resigned.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Gen. Schenck has issued a farewell order to his department. Brig. Gen. Lockwood succeeds to the command.

Copperhead Rioters Come to Grief.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Lieut. Laventy, with a detachment of fourteen men, arrived in this city this morning from Reading, having the charge of sixty men who were concerned in the recent outrages in Carbon. By order of Major-General Sigel, he delivered the persons to Major-General Cadwallader, by whom they were sent to Fort Mifflin for safe keeping. These sixty men are the worst and most dangerous of the rioters. The rest, about forty in number, will be kept at Reading. The prisoners are charged with conspiracy against the Government, murder, arson and rioting. Some nine of them are implicated in the murder of Mr. Smith, and various acts of incendiarism.

Capture of Guerillas.

NEWBERN, N. C. Nov. 28.—Capt. Graham, of the 1st. North Carolina (Union) cavalry, went into the enemy's line thirty miles with his company, on the 25th inst., and surprised and captured Capt. White's entire company of guerillas, seventy-four in number. They arrived in Newbern this morning. Graham is the cavalry hero of this department.

Election of Public Printer in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 5, 1863.—In a joint session of the Legislature yesterday, Dr. Curry, radical, editor of the *State Times*, of this city, was elected public printer, over D. M. Grissom, conservative, editor of the St. Louis *Union*.

Steamer Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—We learn that a disaster happened to the steamer Isaac Newton this evening when opposite Yonkers. It is stated that she caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The passengers are believed to be saved. We have been unable to learn, as yet, any further particulars.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5, 1863.

WHISKY—The demand for whisky continues good, but we have no further change to report in prices. The sales comprise about 1,100 brls at 80@81c—the latter rate for wagon.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs, to-day, were liberal, footing up nearly 10,000 head, including those driven in. The weather not being very favorable for slaughtering, packers were not disposed to buy, and the market ruled dull throughout the day. The drovers were not willing to make further concessions and preferred taking the chances of the market next week to doing so. The transactions were consequently light, not exceeding 5,000 head. The figures asked $6.50@6.60 for shoes averaging 180 to 160 lbs; ... for 170 to 180 lbs; ... for 190 to 200 lbs; and $7.10@7.25 for 210 lbs and upwards. The sales so far as made public were: ... [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The Provision market excited no new feature to-day, there is a very firm feeling on the part of holders and they are indifferent about selling, as nearly all articles are relatively lower than the prices of hogs. New Mess Pork ... [illegible] ... Green hams are in good request ... [illegible] ... We heard of no transactions in shoulders or sides. The former are quoted nominally at ... and the latter at ... for medium weights. ... average bulk meats are quiet but held firmly at ... for shoulders, and ... for sides, of last season's curing ... [illegible] ... Bacon is quiet but firm at ... for shoulders, and ... for rib and clear sides. Some new city lard in ... at ... with sales of 300 tcs at this figure, but ... was generally asked at the close. New country is selling at 11c; a lot of 900 tcs prime old lard sold yesterday at 11½c, and we understand that 11½c was offered to-day: 150 tcs old gut sold at 10½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1863.

STOCKS—Dull and lower.

C. & R. I.	128	Reading	119¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	89½	M. C.	[illegible]
A. & T. H.	58	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	47¾	Ill. C. scrip	129
Tol. & Wabash	66	C. & Pitts	101¼
C. & Tol.	113¾	Erie	[illegible]
G. & C.	107	N. Y. C.	132
Erie pfd.	103¼	Quicksilver Co.	[illegible]
Hudson, b 30	138½	Mo. 6s	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s, 1 yr cert....... 98¼

Quiet and firmer.

Money moderately active at 7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange quiet, and without material change at 166@166½.

Gold opening at 152, declining to 151¼, advancing to 152½, and closing heavy at 152@152¼.

Total exports of specie for the week $1,771,200.

New York Market—Dec. 5.

COTTON—Market steady with fair demand at 79@80c.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so firm; prices without decided change, at $6.30@6.35 for extra state; $7.40@7.50 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.55@9.20 for trade brands—closing dull and heavy with no buyers at the outside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled at 94c for western, and for large parcels favorite brands of western 95c are refused.

Wheat was active but underwent a decided change. $1.38@1.46 for Chicago Spring; $1.44@1.52 for Milwaukee Club; $1.58@1.62 for Winter Red. Barley was active at $1.38@1.45 for State, and $1.50 for Canada West. Corn dull and drooping at $1.20 for shipping mixed Western in store; $1.25 afloat and $1.30 for Yellow. Oats in good supply and heavy at 88@90c for western, including 10,000 bu very choice at 92c.

WOOL—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Excited and firmer; refined free, ... [illegible] ... for New prime mess, including New city prime Mess at $20.00; also, 1,800 brls New Mess for February at $20.00. Beef quiet and steady. Bacon sides in moderate request. 11½c for City Long clear and Long cut hams; Dressed Hogs a shade easier. 7¾@8½c for City. Lard quiet.

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER COLUMBIA.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

COTTON—Has an upward tendency. Prices are partially 1/2d higher.

There has been no regular corn market since the sailing of the Scotia, but the market is firm for all kinds of breadstuffs.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firmer and 6d higher.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and prices still advancing.

OIL—Petroleum steady.

LONDON MARKET.—BREADSTUFFS—Tendency upward and prices firmer.

GROCERIES—Sugar buoyant and prices still advancing. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares 25 @21 discount. Erie 64@66.

Consols closed on Monday at 92¾@93¼ for money.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn market firm, and wheat has an upward tendency.

Buffalo Market—Nov. 4.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand at $1.29. Sale 12,000 bu Chicago Spring red winter on private terms. Corn slow at $1.13. Oats nominal at 75c.

WHISKY—Firm at 86c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—No engagements.

IMPORTS—13,000 brls flour, 35,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market—Dec. 5.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet; red state, $1.39. Corn firm and unchanged. Sales last night, Illinois $1.19. Other grains quiet and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 5c to Syracuse.

St. Louis Markets—Dec. 5.

COTTON—Dull with light sales at 73c for middling.

FLOUR—Inactive pending the letting of government contracts. Bids for 40,000 barrels occurred to-day.

GRAIN—Corn advanced 3c. Oats declined 3@5c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Dec. 5, 1863.

UP—None.

DOWN—Props. Acme, Merchant.

MARRIED.

In this city, Wednesday evening, Dec. 2d, by and at the residence of Rev. Dr. Patterson, Mr. M. J. McCALL and Miss ISABELLA NISH, both of this city.

☞ Auburn and New York papers please copy.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by W. W. Everts, Mr. JOHN B. WILBUR and Mrs. CYNTHIA A. BLAKE.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. WM. BONNER and Miss FANNIE A. JENNINGS.

DIED.

On the evening of the 6th December, AUGUSTA M., wife of George E. Stanton.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

In this city, on the 5d inst., Mrs. MARIA F. BRYANT, wife of B. F. Bryant, aged 30 years.

Dec. 4th, of diptheria, ADA SAFFORD, daughter of Henry A. and Fannie E. Rogers, aged 5 yrs and 4 mths.

In this city, on the 3d inst., of lung disease, ANN C. MILLER, beloved wife of William Little, aged 35 yrs.

☞ New York City and New Jersey papers please copy.

In this city, on the 3d inst., MARGARET, wife of Joseph Meeker.

In this city, on the 4th inst., GEORGE E. CHAPMAN, son of Edward and Catharine Chapman, aged 18 years and 10 months.

☞ New York papers please copy.

In King's Section, Morgan county, Ohio, on Tuesday, 24th of November, 1863, in his 85th year, HIRAM H. KING, father of Simeon W. King, Esq., of this city, ...

☞ Delaware Republican and Cecil County Whig please copy.

Very suddenly of typhoid fever, at Chickasaw, Alabama, ... aged 25 years, son of the late B. D. Berry, undertaker of this city.

☞ Bangor, Maine, papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

U. L. A. OF THE 6th WARD.
The regular meeting has been changed from Tuesdays of each week to Mondays of each week from this date.
Dec. 5th, 1863. de7-r969-1t

"ST. GEORGE."—The St. George's Benevolent Association will hold its regular Monthly Meeting on Monday evening, Dec. 7th, ...
JAS. ..., Rec. Sec.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 1, 1863.
Manufacturers, Dealers and Importers are invited to send to this office, price lists of, and tenders for, any or all of the articles of Medical and Hospital Supplies required for the use of the Army. Copies of the Supply Table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to
HENNELL STEVENS, Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

NOTICE.—A number of persons desirous of cultivating their knowledge of the Spanish language, are about to have a series of sociable reunions the present winter. All persons desirous of joining with them are requested to call on or send their names to A. FAVARGER, 66 Washington st.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.
Alexander Smith's New Book,
DREAMTHORP.
This new volume of Mr. Smith's has been received in England with great favor. The sixth edition is already announced, and its popularity has been greater than that of his first volume, "A Life Drama."
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Warranted Pure.
Put up in 125 pound sacks.
SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., 179 South Water street.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.
Situate between Randolph and Washington Streets, West Side.
Randolph street cars pass the door of the Park, and Madison street cars run within a block of it. The grounds of this popular place of amusement have been refitted, the buildings enlarged, and the Park is in complete readiness for the coming season.
Tickets can be obtained at the following places:
Barnum's Variety Store ... Lake street
Root & Cady's Music Store ... Clark street
Hovey's Seed Store ... Lake street
Tribune Office ... Clark street
And at the Park.
PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS.
Gentlemen's Ticket ... $4.00
Ladies' ... 3.00
Misses' ... 2.00
Boys' ... 2.00

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
40 STATE St., Chicago.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Charles G. Smith has removed to
87 Washington Street,
Second door east of the old office.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Cheapest fuel to be had, combines economy, durability, heat and comfort. The Brownville coal $5.50 per ton on the cars at the Freight Depot of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R., south of Van Buren street Bridge, on the west side of the river. JOHN B. KING, Agent, 243 South Water street.

SAMUEL SARGENT,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 4 Metropolitan Block, N. W. corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Houses and lots, building lots, river lots, farms and Western lands for sale.

GEO. G. POPE
Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer,
122 CLARK STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe
AND FITTINGS FOR SAME,
At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

GUNPOWDER.
HAZARD'S AND DUPONT'S.
GEO. T. ABBEY, AGENT,
12 LAKE STREET.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO.
Offer for sale a superior quality of
GUNPOWDER.
From Rifle size to Coarse Blasting. Sportsmen are offered the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder.
G. NEWHALL, Jr. Agent, 12 River street.

LEATHER BELTING
MANUFACTURED, and warranted to give satisfaction, at 36 Lake street, (up-stairs.)
W. B. WHITMARSH.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT RETAIL
CLOTHING
HOUSE
OF
CHICAGO.
G. T. BELDING & CO.,
100 & 102
RANDOLPH STREET.

2,000 OVERCOATS,
Ranging in price from $7 to $50.

Comprising all the New Styles.
English Suits,
BLACK DRESS SUITS,
ALL GRADES.
Officers' Cape Overcoats,
Officers' Uniforms.
ALSO
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Under Wear of every Description,
DRESSING ROBES,
Sole Leather Trunks, Valises,
Traveling Bags, &c.

We manufacture our entire stock of
CLOTHING
SELL FOR CASH ONLY,
And willing to compete with the world for good, durable
CLOTHING.

We are not advertising merely a handful of
CLOTHING.

We have a Large Store and
Mammoth Stock,
AND SHALL OFFER
STRONG INDUCEMENTS
TO EVERY CUSTOMER.
Citizens of Chicago, and the traveling public, we ask of you a
Candid and Careful Examination
OF OUR
CLOTHING.

Large Double Store,
100 & 102 Randolph-st., Chicago.
G. T. BELDING & CO.

U. S. 5-20'S
On hand and Ordered for Subscribers at all times.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH BANKERS AND OTHERS ORDERING BONDS.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Subscription Agent.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS,
CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL,
175 Lake Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
ARE OFFERING IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Borders, Decorations, Etc.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 LAKE STREET.

BEDDING,
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.
Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters,
Feather Beds, Pillows, Etc.
The only place in the city to get
STEAM CURED FEATHERS,
FREE FROM BAD ODOR.
WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 LAKE STREET.

SECOND-HAND SAFES
At Great Bargains,
All taken in exchange for our GREAT AMERICAN.
For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 LaSalle st.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
TINNERS' STOCK.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street.

HOGS, HOGS,
HOGS!
The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS!
We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.
MAYER, STORK & CO., 219 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 Lake Street,
Until the 1st of January, 1864.
We shall offer our extensive stock of the above Goods at
Greatly Reduced Prices,
Comprising all the Latest Styles of
CIRCULARS AND SACQUES,
Made from the best materials.
BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We call especial attention to these goods, as we have as extensive a stock as has ever been exhibited in the West, and have determined to sell them WITHOUT REGARD TO COST OR VALUE.
New Styles of Dress Goods,
Just received.
A large stock of French Merinos, Poplins, Scotch Plaids, Ottomans, Empress Cloths, Alpacas, Persian DeLaines.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS
In the city. Hoop Skirts of all the best makes. ... Hoods, Nubias, Knit Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, ... All of these goods, JUST ... and will be sold at only a SLIGHT ADVANCE FROM FIRST COST.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
A fresh stock now ready. Jouvin's & Alexander's Kid Gloves, Valenciennes and Point Lace Collars, Lace Sets, Cambric Sets, Crochet Collars, Cloths and Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Cloak Cloths, now ...
Call and examine our Goods before purchasing.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

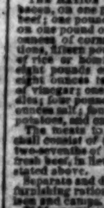
HO FOR CHRISTMAS!
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Largest, Most Useful and Valuable Assortment of
PRESENTATION GOODS
Ever offered in Chicago, at
117 LAKE STREET,
Consisting in part of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Coral, Cameo, Pearls, New Patterns Silver Goods, Plated Ware, Parlor Clocks, Oil Paintings, Bronze and Parian Work, Opera Glasses, Fans, Card Cases, and a thousand articles of beauty and luxury. Those in search of presents should not fail to visit this popular and attractive store.
JAMES H. HOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
On or about the first of February next,
FARGO & BILL
Will occupy the five story MARBLE FRONT STORE,
72 Lake Street.
Preparatory to their removal, they would particularly invite the attention of merchants to their LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
Which they will offer for cash during the next THIRTY OR FORTY DAYS, at so low prices as the same quality of goods can be bought in Eastern markets. Particular attention given to orders.
FARGO & BILL.
Now 48 Lake street.

BURGLARS ARE ABOUT.
Look out for them, you who have the old style of safes in offices out of the business part of the city. Call and see our new and elegant
Great American Safes,
WITH BURGLAR PROOF CHESTS.
No tools yet known to scientific mechanics can cut or drill them. Don't buy a Safe of any make until you see them. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

U. S. 5-20'S.
We shall continue until further advices from the Treasury Department, to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the
United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds,
Both Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE ON DAY OF SUBSCRIPTION AND RECEIPT OF MONEY.
Bonds delivered at our office, or on the line of the American or United States Express Companies, within eight or ten days from the date of subscription, free of all expense. ... Treasury Notes, New York Exchange received at par. Also U. S. Depository Certificates, payable to the order of JAY COOKE, Sub-Agent.
The usual Commission allowed to banks and bankers. ... who take Bonds to establish National Banks, in which case subscribers will pay their own express charges.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN,
Bankers and Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

NEW BOOKS, NEW BOOKS.
Miss Warner's New Book.
The Old Helmet; by the author of the Wide, Wide World, 2 vols., $2.50.
John Foster on the Improvement of Time, $1.00.
The Safe Compass; by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., ...
The Young Parson, $1.25.
The Presbyterian Historical Almanac for 1863, $2.00.
Heaven our Home, $1.00.
My Farm at Edgewood; by Ik. Marvel, $1.50.
Letters to the Joneses; by Holland, $1.25.
Headship of Christ; by Hugh Miller, $1.25.
Ritter's Geographical Studies, $1.25.
The Miracles of Christ; by Hervey, $1.25.
The Sunbeam Stories; by the author of "Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," $1.25.
Peter Parley's Own Story, $1.25.
A very fine assortment of NEW JUVENILES AND ALBUMS for the Holidays.
WM. G. HOLMES, 109 Clark street.

Christmas and New Years.

The CRAIG MICROSCOPE, with mounted objects, constitutes an appropriate and beautiful Holiday Gift, for old or young; combining instruction with amusement, ... magnifying about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, ... child can use it. It is mailed prepaid for $2.25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects $3; with 24 objects $5. Liberal discount to dealers. Address HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, New York.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Main street, opposite Newhall House, MILWAUKEE, Wis., 3d December, 1863.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, Dec. 23d, 1863, for furnishing
COMPLETE RATIONS
To the Soldiers, Recruits, Stragglers and Prisoners at Milwaukee and camps, Madison and camps, it being understood that should the troops leave the above places and remain in the State, but continue to draw supplies therefrom, the contractor shall continue to supply them, if required, transportation to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.
The contracts to commence January 1st, 1864, and to be in force for six months.
The RATION consists of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; one pound and six ounces of soft bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; four pounds of soap; four pounds of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, and one quart of molasses.
... [illegible]
WE, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
... [illegible]
Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Complete Rations at ——."
... [illegible]
CHAPMAN, Capt. & C. S.
☞ Newspapers copy.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE CHICAGO HARBOR.

There are three important local questions which absorb much of the attention of Chicago people, as they are intimately connected with the prosperity and health of the city. The first is the procurement of an abundant supply of pure water; the second is the purifying of the Chicago river, and the third is the improvement of the harbor. We will devote a few words to the latter subject.

It is known that a troublesome sandbar has formed across the channel of the Chicago river, rendering navigation difficult, by reducing the depth of water below what is needed for laden vessels of the larger class. Anything that impairs the entrance and exit of vessels affects the prosperity of the city. In consequence of the drift of sand from the north along the shore and across the mouth of the river, the channel does not run directly out into the lake, but trends to the south, turning round the end of the south pier, passing to Randolph street, thence bending off to the east, forming in its course a channel something like the shape of the letter S, reversed. Without the aid of a tug it is very difficult for a schooner to follow such a curvature either in going out or coming in, and when the wind is brisk, it is impossible, without running aground. So long as tugs can twist around the tortuous channel and tow vessels in and out safely, the mercantile and shipping classes do not like to bother their heads in devising and executing plans for the improvement of the harbor; hence, little or nothing has been done for several years. Meanwhile the channel has been growing more crooked and more shallow. It is bending off farther and farther [illegible] will answer no longer. The time for devising measures to remove the evil has come. Happily it is not insurmountable, nor indeed very hard to overcome.

We take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of the Board of Trade the following outline of a plan for the improvement of the Chicago harbor:

First, Extend the south pier the same distance into the lake as the north pier, and if believed to be beneficial, extend both piers somewhat farther, but each the same distance.

Second, Employ constantly during the season of navigation, a steam dredge to keep open a channel of fourteen feet across the bar.

Third, Apply to Congress for special authority to levy a tonnage tax or toll of one cent per ton on all vessels entering and departing—the money to be expended in building the south pier, in extending both piers from time to time, and in dredging out the channel, and keeping it clear. The tonnage tax to be disbursed under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, or a Port Warden, or a Committee of the Board of Trade, which ever may be deemed best. This, in brief, is the plan. And now a few words in support of it. Nature always makes a river with *two banks*, and the channel will be found somewhere between them; but man, in extending the Chicago river into the lake, constructed it with one bank. The north pier was projected some distance into the lake, but the south pier was cut short; hence, the river has but one bank beyond the end of the south pier, and as a consequence, the channel, being no longer confined between two banks, spreads and shallows out to the south.

If the stream were confined by the south pier it would flow directly across the sand that is forever drifting from north to south, in front of the city and across the channel, and thereby aid in removing the bar. The Spring freshets in the river would probably clear a complete channel, and when streams of water are thrown into the south and north branches for purposes of purification, the flow of water thus created will materially help the dredge in keeping down the bar. So long as the sand drifts along the shore, the necessity will exist to employ artificial means to remove the bar that is forever forming. By extending the south pier as far out as the north one, the bar to be cut across would be greatly reduced in width, and consequently the labor of keeping the channel open correspondingly reduced.

One great benefit that would be derived from adopting this plan is, that it would enable sail craft as well as propellers, to enter the river without the aid of a tug in most weathers. Give captains and steersmen a straight entrance to the river, and it matters little how hard it may blow, or in what direction the wind may be, they will scud in in safety, because they can stand off as far as they please before turning their vessel's prows for the mouth of the harbor, and when they make for the light house, they can sail in a direct course, and come into port. At present they are obliged to follow a channel as crooked as a ram's horn, and if the wind is brisk, or the steersman is not perfectly familiar with the channel, he is sure to go aground.

The money that would be saved on tuggage in the course of a season would more than pay the little tonnage toll it is proposed to levy. We are told that when the weather is rough the tugs often charge $100 for bringing in a vessel, and sometimes as high as $500. In nearly all such cases, with a straight east and west channel into the river, the crew could bring their vessel into port without the aid of the tugs. However, tugs would still be needed to tow vessels from one part of the river to another, and to take them out "to sea" when laden and ready to depart. It is believed that a cent a ton of toll would keep the entrance to the harbor in a good condition, with plenty of water over the bar for the deepest draft vessels that come to our port. Besides, this plan of raising the means would obviate the necessity of applying to Congress for appropriations, and having to fight all jealous lake and river rivals, and members from the rural districts, and strict constructionists, and Pennsylvania grab-alls. If the Board of Trade, or any body else, have a better and simpler plan for improving our harbor, let it be adopted. The main thing is to get something done that will insure the end in view with the least practicable delay, and at the smallest expense.

SOUTHERN STARVATION.

A letter, dated Columbus, Georgia, November 13, 1863, thus speaks of the crops in Georgia and Alabama:

This country, from here to Mobile, seems to be groaning under the weight of immense crops of corn and wheat, recently and now being harvested. During our trip up the Alabama river, Wednesday and Thursday last, from Mobile to Montgomery, the banks presented two almost unbroken fields of splendid corn, with pens temporarily but securely put up to hold the government's tithe, at every point where a boat can land, and these places are certainly not more than a mile apart. A list of stopping points which I made and came up has three hundred and fifty names on it. It is utterly impossible for us to starve with such crops to be gathered. I never in peace times saw the hotels so [illegible] better supplied with meats and vegetables, and in many places everything but good coffee, tea and sugar. * * * The people here acknowledge that they scarcely feel the war, except in the want of luxuries, high prices, and the occasional privation of a good pair of boots by impressment.

On the other hand, we hear it stated that no reliance is to be placed on such accounts, but that the people of the South are starving; and that the rebellion itself may be expected to be starved out in the course of the present winter. Which is the correct story? There is doubtless truth on both sides of the question. There is plenty in the South, and there is a want of plenty, both. But the plenty that exists does not wholly relieve the wants of the rebellion; nor does the want of it starve it out. Any theory which relies upon it to put an end to the war will fail; and yet it will help us materially to that end.

Suppose, for instance, there is an abundance of food in middle Georgia and Alabama; how is it in Mississippi? how in goodly sections of both the Carolinas? and especially how is it in *Virginia*? Possibly in all the Confederacy there is food enough to enable the people to get through, and keep up as large an army as the rebels can now get together; provided always, we let them well alone; yet that does not tell the whole story. The food must be distributed among the people, and it must be carried where the army is. Now to distribute products, two things are necessary. First, means of carriage; and second, money to "move the crops." How are the rebels situated as to those two things? None but our prisoners have been down South lately, but they tell us that the roads are poorly stocked and well nigh worn out. If this is the fact, it may puzzle them to safe carriage done to any great extent; especially if their roads are kept well at work with army transportation.

But if this difficulty were out of the way, the second is not. A Confederate dollar at Richmond is worth about six and a third cents, in gold, with "*a downward tendency*." Now what inducement is there to the farmers in Georgia to send up their grain into Virginia? It will take an awful amount of collateral patriotism of the rebel kind, to draw heavily on the Georgia supplies for the Richmondites, at that rate, and so we fear that the Richmond rebels are starving, because the farmers will not sell their products. Very likely. We may expect, that though some parts of rebeldom are getting along very well as to food, other parts are at death's door, from the causes named.

As to the bearing of the food question on the war, two or three things are worth remembering. The rebel government will support its army as long as it can. While food is to be had the army will have it, though the people are left to go hungry. And consequently, we may expect to hear a great din about the suffering of the southern people, before we shall *hear* of any weakness of their army on account of it. And yet it must affect the army. Men will be slow to enlist, sharp in dodging the conscription, and enterprising to desert, while their friends at home are starving. Besides, with the territory of the rebellion hedged in and restricted as it is, there may be an absolute impossibility of getting the food together to keep up a large army. There is little doubt that the rebel army is much reduced to-day from this very cause.

But we have this to comfort us. The harder we press them, the more starvation will help us. To say nothing of pushing [illegible] cause, the more we keep their armies on the jump, the faster they waste, and the more they consume. And thus our policy is clear. Give them plenty of exercise. Keep the candle burning at both ends. The harder we work at them the more will starvation help us, and the sooner shall we get through. If we merely stand and watch them, thinking to see them tumble down, and give up from hunger, we shall never be gratified with that sight. Men with nothing to do will live on very small supplies. But hard work wants the fuel to make the steam. So if we want General Starvation to push on his columns, we must push on ours.

☞ Elsewhere we print a most dismal jeremiad from the rebel press over their late disaster at Chattanooga, and the fate which overhangs Longstreet. The southern heavens are hung with black, and every rebel has resolved himself into a raven, croaking ill-omen. There is no mistaking the sound this time. We have often heard ominous mutterings, but now it is a thorough, miserable howl over a disastrous repulse, a demoralized army and a black prospect ahead. The scapegoat for all this trouble is poor Bragg, driven at every point by the Union troops through the Confederacy and now saddled with all the blame of disaster by the rebels themselves; pronounced "an ass at the head of an army of lions," imbecile and incompetent. The vocabulary of epithets is exhausted by the rebel press in their attacks upon Bragg. Some cause for the Waterloo must be found. They cannot in their willful blindness appreciate the resistless tide of progress and freedom which is overspreading their boundaries, and which will soon overwhelm them and forever bury out of sight their bogus Confederacy. Bragg is not responsible for defeat; it is the approaching footstep of doom.

The Border State Members.

In classifying the Border State members of the House, last week, says the New York *Tribune*, we counted those only as likely to support the Administration candidate for Speaker, of whose adhesion we could speak with certainty. We are now assured that three, if not four, more votes can be counted on the right side. A letter from Kentucky states that Brutus Clay and Wm. H. Randall will vote for the nominee of the caucus, even if they do not attend it. Messrs. Segar, Kitchin, and Chandler, the three members from East Virginia, are all reported to have said that they shall do likewise. Hopes are entertained that Mr. Webster will go with Messrs. Winter Davis, Creswell and Thomas of Maryland. The House, after these four votes have been subtracted from the Anti-Administration and added to the Administration side of the table, will stand 105 to 78, giving the Administration a majority of 25. This seems too good to be true, but this is the day of revolutions, especially in the Border States.

☞ In our issue of Friday we published a paragraph derived from a lengthy statement in the Knoxville *Register* relative to the assignment of J. F. Dunn, the Galesburg banker. The statement that Mr. D. had absconded turns out to be untrue. A letter to a gentleman in this city, from Mr. Dunn himself, states that he is in Kenosha, in attendance upon the water cure establishment at that place, by the advice of his physician. This is the whole and only cause of his absence from Galesburg, and a very sufficient one.

☞ The Mobile *Advertiser* announces that Dr. Peters, who killed Van Dorn, and escaped into the Federal lines, has been captured by the rebels. It states that he was captured at his plantation in Mississippi, and that he professed to his captors that he had been for some time desirous to get back to Dixie, and stand his trial.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Some of the learned geographers in Austria are very skeptical in regard to the alleged discoveries of Capts. Speke and Grant in Africa. The Kaiser therefore has been induced to appoint M. Menal, an experienced traveler, to make further investigations.

—Nothing has yet been done toward making practically useful the princely gift of $600,000 of Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American banker in London, for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor of that city. The London papers call the committee having the matter in charge severely to account.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says Surveyors have for some days been actively engaged in making surveys for the strongly urged and long talked of canal from the Schlosser Landing on the river, about a mile above the Falls, to Lewiston.

—The Essex (Massachusetts) *Statesman* reports that a representative to the next General Court has been elected from a district in that county who, in the last year, has been aided as a pauper; and that many citizens voted for him in order in that way to provide for his support, and thus save it to the town.

—A marriage will shortly take place between Sir Henry Havelock, son of the late Major General Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, and Lady Alice Morton, daughter of the Countess Dowager of Ducie.

—Mr. Benjamin T. Frothingham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was the orator of his class at Harvard on class day, has been appointed on the staff of Gen. Gilmore, with the rank of Captain.

—A Philadelphia clergyman was somewhat astonished to find in a printed report of his Thanksgiving discourse an allusion to the rebel colors as "That *darned* and bloody flag." He said *daring*, but the demon of the printing office was abroad.

—The Northwestern and New York and Buffalo telegraph lines have been consolidated. Col. Anson Sager will be chief manager of the line. Edward Chapman, Esq., from the start treasurer of the latter line, will remain auditor of the consolidated company. James D. Reid, the present efficient superintendent of the old line, will continue in the new organization, with extended responsibilities.

—The annual report of the trustees of the New York State Library has been published, from which we learn that the number of volumes in the library at the close of the year 1861 was 59,776, while the number at the close of 1862 was 63,109—an addition of 3,333. Of these additions, 1,765 were by purchase, and 1,568 by donation or exchange. The whole number of volumes, both in the law and miscellaneous departments, added since the publication of the catalogue in 1856, is 19,473. Many of the additions are of great value, a large portion of the new volumes being foreign publications.

—A Universalist clergyman of Wisconsin, who has recently returned home from a term of service as chaplain to a regiment in the army of the Cumberland, spoke at a town meeting the other day, and in the course of his remarks touched on the atrocious barbarities of the rebels. "My friends," he said, "I have always preached to you against any such institution as hell, or future punishment, but my experience within the last few months has modified my opinions somewhat; I believe there is a hell provided for those wicked devils as a military necessity."

—"Wooden weddings" are getting to be the order of the day. The Quincy *Whig* notices one which took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nichols, in that city, a few days ago. The gifts were water pails and candles, clothes pins and boot-jacks, washtubs and rolling-pins, potatoe mashers and rat-traps, tea-table mats and match-safes, sugar boxes and washboards, wooden trumpets and jumping jacks, wooden shoes and glove stretchers, corn cobs, &c.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Navy Estimates—Large Steamers—The House and the Speakership—Increased Taxes—Who Miles O'Reilly Is—Sanitary Fair—Postmasters Appointed.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES—LARGE STEAMERS.

The large estimates for the Navy are doubtless caused by the building of the enormous iron-clads for ocean service. One of these vessels costs an immense sum of money, probably not less than from one and a half to two millions of dollars. And the trouble also is, that they are an experiment. They are all, I believe, with one exception, (if that) wooden vessels clad with iron. Now this mode of construction has been forced upon the British and French Governments by the fact that they possess a large number of wooden vessels, which will prove entirely useless in their hands, unless they can be converted into iron-clads. The experiment with them, so far, has not succeeded. The weight of iron on the upper-works, (or rather the portion of the vessel above and for five or six feet below the water line) has been found to strain the wooden hull of the vessel and cause her to leak. The weight also causes the vessel to roll tremendously, rendering her lower tier of guns useless in heavy weather, and also making her a very dangerous sea boat. Besides, these vessels are suitable more for offensive than defensive war. What we especially need, are vessels to guard our ports, and swift cruisers of light construction and sharp build, to prey upon the commerce of the enemy. We cannot hope to put a fleet of heavy iron-clads on the sea, to cope with those of France and England; at least, we could not do so for a long period after the opening of hostilities; but we could put a fleet of swift cruisers on the ocean, built for speed and able to show their heels when necessary or choose their distance in an action. This is, and has always been our strong point, and it is the point of which the rebels take advantage in the present war. With two or three small, but swift steamers, they have defied our entire navy, and it has been found that not a single vessel of that navy has been able to capture one of them. Mr. Welles has purposes in his confidence. The building, then, of any large number of these immense iron-clads, I look upon as an experiment and a costly one. We cannot now man all the large vessels we have in commission. Notice the Niagara, a swift vessel, which should be at this writing hunting up the rebel pirate ships, but lies idle for want of a crew. What need then, so far as the war is concerned, to go to the expense of experimenting with immense iron-clad ships, with wooden hulls, which are entirely useless so far as the subjugation of the rebels is concerned, and which will be so decayed when needed for foreign service, (if that time ever comes) that they would need to be entirely rebuilt?

THE HOUSE—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Unless appearances are very deceptive the Union men should be able to effect an organization of the House very quickly. If we were not on "a rising market," as the corn operators say, I should fear trouble, but the late elections have decided many a wavering politician. Even to-day we hear the news that the copperheads have been defeated in New York city. This is another blow to the party—another kick to the descending ball. I gave you a classification of the border State vote some days since; I will give you another still more favorable to us, as *fresh news* respecting the status of members is daily coming in.

Kentucky has nine members; of these Messrs. Randall, Anderson and Smith, and probably Brutus J. Clay, will go into our caucus. Grider and Harding are whigs of the Crittenden school, and it is doubtful if they will go in or even vote with us on the organization. Mallory and Wadsworth call themselves anti-Administration Union men. Yeamans is an Administration Union man, and may vote with us on organization.

Maryland stands thus: H. Winter Davis will go into caucus. Creswell will also probably go in, at any rate he will vote with us. Webster is an old whig; position not known. Thomas is a Union man on all war measures, and Harris is a copperhead.

The West Virginia, Whaley is an administration man, and will probably vote with us on organization. Brown is an old Democrat and will go for the administration on all war measures. I do not know Blair's position with certainty.

The East Virginia, Segar, will vote with the administration on war measures and organization. Chandler and Kitchen will vote with us.

The Border State vote will accordingly stand thus:

With us in Caucus	6
Will vote with us on Organization	6—12
Doubtful	3
Against us	5— 8
Total	20

Supposing that we get these twelve votes in addition to our majority, we should elect the Speaker by 24 or 25 majority.

INCREASED TAXES.

I sent you some time since, in advance of all other sources, a statement that the Internal Revenue Commissioner would recommend an advance in the taxes on certain articles, the principal of which are spirits and tobacco. The Commissioner's Report went to the printer yesterday. It is very lengthy. It recommends an increase on the following articles as stated:

	Present tax.	Recom'd.
Distilled Spirits	20c ℔ gal.	60c
Tobacco	15c ℔ ℔.	30c
Domestic Wines	5c ℔ gal.	10c

There will also be an increase probably on some minor articles, of which I will advise you in time.

And talking of tobacco, I may add, that the French Government has been allowed by ours to get out 7,000 hogsheads of tobacco from Richmond which had been purchased there previous to the rebellion. The privilege is accompanied by certain restrictions.

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.

Your readers, or at least many of them, have doubtless seen accounts in the New York *Herald* of a certain private, Miles O'Reilly, who writes verses in various public characters, and to whom it was stated a great public dinner had been given in New York some time since, an account of which was published in the *Herald*. In the *Herald* of last Saturday an account of an interview between him and President Lincoln, the Cabinet, some of the Foreign Ambassadors and others is given. The truth is, no such interview ever took place. There is no such personage as Miles O'Reilly. The writer of the articles in question, poetry and all, is a Mr. Halpin, an Irishman, a reporter of the *Herald*, and formerly on Gen. Hunter's staff in South Carolina. The verses are capital of the kind, (especially that on Lord Palmerston, in the last) and altogether the productions exhibit a wonderful ability in that style of composition. On the day on which Mr. Lincoln was said to have given Miles the interview at the White House, the President was confined to his bed.

SANITARY FAIR.

The ladies of this city are moving in the matter of a Sanitary Fair for the benefit of the soldiers, similar to that which took place in your city. They intend to erect a temporary building at the intersection of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street for the purpose. It is hoped by this laudable imitation of the noble effort made in your city to raise a considerable sum of money for the sick and wounded soldiers.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following postmasters have been appointed:

Wm. Curtis, Charlotte, Grant county, Wis.
Chas. A. Noyes, Bloomfield, Walworth county, Wis.
Tompkins J. Baker, Pewaukee, Waukesha county, Wis.
Ferdinand Roelis, Martell, Pierce county, Wis.
Chas. Rice, Buena Vista, Portage county, Wis.
Edwin Devol, Sextonville, Richland county, Wis.
Hiram Colvin, Clyde, Iowa county, Wis.
L. B. Mills, Greenville, Outagamie county, Wis.
Francis C. Weaver, Lima, Adams county, Ill.
J. S. B. Willis, Jr., Wapella, DeWitt county, Ill.
Miss Sarah Bushnell, Munson, Henry county, Ill.
Christian Branger, St. Morgan, Madison county, Ill.
Sylvanus Dake, Illiopolis Station, Sangamon county, Ill.
D. Kyger, Somerset, Saline county, Ill.
Mrs. Sweeny, Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill.
Samuel G. Bishop, Northport, Waupaca county, Wis.
Jos. B. Richmond, Crandall's Corners, Polk county, Wis.
Wm. J. Newell, New Centreville, St. Croix county, Wis.
Sidney O. Russell, Leslie, Ingham county, Mich.
Henry K. Lathrop, Oakwood, Oakland county, Mich.
James H. Sabin, Wilmot, Kenosha county, Wis.
John H. Price, Bear Valley, Sauk county, Wis.
Charles Colton, Garden Valley, Jackson county, Wis.
Leander Martindale, Hiio, Nicollet county, Minn.
Peter Sheleen, Chisago Lake, Chisago county, Minn.
John W. Miller, Harris Grove, Jefferson county, Ill.
John W. Cox, Middle Creek, Hancock county, Ill.
Alonzo Foster, New Douglas, Madison county, Ill.
Stephen A. Atwood, Panola Station, Woodford county, Ill.

ZETA.

—Captain Hagar, of the bark Tropic Bird, which arrived at this port on the 28th inst. states while on the Western ground on the 1st of October, he lowered two boats after a lone whale. Each of these succeeded in putting an iron into the monster; but were soon after struck and stove in pieces by him, when one of the boat steerers, Mr. Reed, of Dartmouth, was drowned. Noticing the situation of the boats' crew, the captain at once moved to their assistance with the bark, when the whale angrily attacked the latter, striking her under the quarter. As he passed along the side of the vessel, Capt. Hagar threw a lance at him, which so infuriated the whale that he turned at once, and again struck the bark under the bow, tearing off the copper, and causing her to tremble from stem to stern. Night soon came on, and the leviathan was seen no more.—*New Bedford Mercury, Nov. 30.*

—The news of the sudden death at Washington of that eminent citizen Francis Alger, will be received by his numerous friends and the public with deep regret. Since the death of his father, Mr. Alger has been at the head of the extensive cannon foundry at South Boston, but for nearly forty years has zealously devoted himself to the study of geology, mineralogy, and probably his cabinet of minerals is one of the most extensive and valuable private collections in this or any other country. In private life he was universally respected; his death is truly a public loss, and his name will long be held by his friends in grateful and affectionate remembrance. Mr. Alger was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other scientific societies, and in 1847 the honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on him by Harvard College.

THE REBEL PRESS.

A DISMAL WAIL OVER CHATTANOOGA.

Groans over the Defeat of Bragg—Longstreet's Position in East Tennessee—How Shall the Slaves be Saved from Freedom—Letter from Major Gen. Hitchcock.

GROANS OVER THE DEFEAT OF BRAGG.

The Richmond *Whig* says:

The meagre details that reach us from Gen. Bragg in no degree lessen the magnitude assigned to his disaster by public opinion on the reception of the first news of the reverse. The loss of five thousand prisoners is a painful addendum to the loss of the field. Other particulars furnished compel us to think that the defeat was little short of a rout, and is probably due to the failure of the enemy to pursue, that it lacks any feature of that most deplorable calamity that can befall an army. It is far from pleasant to have to confess that the largest army we have owes its safety to the want of enterprise in the enemy; but in this case we may do so without disparaging the courage that has been displayed in too many fields to be doubted. A more fatal want than that of courage—want of confidence in their commander—unnerved and paralyzed that army. An army of cowards, well disciplined, and trusting in their leader, may fight well; but an army of brave men, feeling that they are in the hands of an incompetent commander, will fight badly. This truth has long since formed itself into the adage that "an army of asses led by a lion is better than an army of lions led by an ass."

But the safety of the remnant of Bragg's army is only temporary, unless the command is immediately changed, and reinforcements are sent to its relief. The least avoidable delay in the first of these steps is a criminal trifling with interests as important as were ever committed to the keeping of mortal man. If we are not misled by information that no one would be apt to discredit, the army now under Gen. Bragg, discontented almost to mutiny before the late disaster, cannot be kept together under his leadership. It is a matter about which the commander-in-chief cannot now be considered as having any discretion. Circumstances, the service affords more than one man so situated at present as to be available for this duty, whose transfer the country and the army will hail with delight. It is unnecessary to name them. We think it necessary only to remark that the value of any effort to retrieve the calamity that has resulted from Gen. Bragg's incompetency will depend mainly upon the promptness with which it is made.

The propriety of reinforcing the army on the Chickamauga does not need discussing—the best mode of doing so is hardly a fit subject for the newspapers. There are various bodies of troops that it is obvious can be made of more use now by being consolidated with that army than in their present fields of service. Concentration affords the readiest and surest relief. If instantly and vigorously set about, and a new commander be placed at the head of the combined forces, we may not only retrieve the losses we have sustained, but visit upon the foe a vengeance that will be remembered while the world stands.

P. S. Later information raises a doubt as to the accuracy of the statement that the enemy are not pursuing. Grant is said to be following up his victory with characteristic energy, despite the loss of "twenty thousand" men—a *canard* which, as the reader will perceive, comes from Atlanta, the headquarters of the press association.

It is evident from the above that the compliment of Jeff. Davis to Bragg, on a recent occasion, was not relished by the *Whig*, or any of its clique.

The Petersburg *Express* and the Georgia *Constitutionalist* thinks Bragg's defeat brings the "crisis upon us."

THE CRISIS IS UPON US.

General Bragg's official dispatch, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, conveys the unwelcome tidings that the enemy, after several unsuccessful attempts, carried his left centre, and that his whole left gave way in considerable disorder, and that he is withdrawing to Chickamauga. The crisis is upon us, and the people of Georgia must arouse themselves to the stern requirements of the occasion, and be prepared to meet the overwhelming forces of the invader by contesting every inch of our soil, and defending our hearthstones from the polluting presence of the accursed crew who are now endeavoring to deprive us of our birthright, and force upon our people a government more odious and degrading than the worst species of African bondage. Let us be ready to rally as one man. The time has come when Georgia demands of every man to do his duty. Let the stern resolve animate us all never to be subdued but to

"Strike (ever) for our altars and our fires;
Strike for the green graves of our sires,
God and your native land!"

LONGSTREET'S POSITION IN EAST TENNESSEE THE SUBJECT OF ANXIOUS INQUIRY.

In the following paragraph from the *Examiner*, it will be seen that "Longstreet may find a safe retreat either into Virginia or North Carolina;" but the *Examiner* is greatly agonized:

The position of Longstreet in East Tennessee is the subject of frequent and most anxious inquiry. The news from that quarter, as far as it goes, is very good; but the long delay in concluding is a just cause of great uneasiness. We are told that Knoxville is invested on all sides; that Burnside and his whole force is shut up; that all other Federal troops in East Tennessee have left the country by way of Cumberland Gap; that Longstreet is starving his adversary into surrender. But we do not know what amount of provisions may have been collected in Knoxville. It is not probable that there was enough collected here, in the short space of time which has elapsed since the advance of the enemy into East Tennessee, to support a long siege; but they may possibly have enough to subsist 7,000 or 8,000 men for a week or two. Now that Grant has lifted Bragg from his front, he may prefer sending a part of his army to relieve Burnside to an advance upon the Confederate line of the Chickamauga. These are reflections which trouble the pleasure with which the public peruses the cheerful telegram from East Tennessee. But they may be relieved at any moment by an authoritative statement of Burnside's surrender. Meantime we can see little ground for apprehending a disaster in that quarter. If the Federal forces at Chattanooga moved on Longstreet, he would not wait to be enveloped; and a safe retreat into Virginia or North Carolina is always open to him.

HOW SHALL THE SLAVES BE SAVED FROM FREEDOM?

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

REMOVAL OF NEGROES WHEN THREATENED BY THE ENEMY—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI AND THE PRESIDENT.—The Mississippi papers publish the following to show the action of Gov. Clark in regard to the arrest and bringing away, by order of the military authorities, of all negroes when in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. The dispatch of President Davis shows what is the order of the Government in such cases:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS,
November 21, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I was informed on the 8th instant that the Confederate authorities were apprehending negroes in the northwestern part of the State. I immediately telegraphed Gen. Johnston and Brigadier General Chalmers, and was informed by the former that, "under instructions from the President, our troops are ordered to bring off all male negroes of military age in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy." In reply, I expressed the hope that the order would be revoked. That it perpetuated the evil it was intended to remedy, and that the negroes, fearing our troops, in their alarm, would fly to the enemy.

Immediately upon the passage of your joint resolution in relation to illegal impressments, I telegraphed the same to President Davis, and informing him of the condition of affairs in the border counties and assured him that the policy pursued would, in my judgment, result in disastrous consequences. To this I received the following reply:

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1863.

GOVERNOR CLARK:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. General instructions are given to remove negro men from localities where they would probably be conscribed by the enemy for service in their army. It was directed that owners should have their opinion as to whether they would retain control of the negroes so removed, or throw the responsibility and future care and support upon the Government. If more has been done than this, it was in violation of orders, and the Secretary of War has been directed to give prompt attention to the matter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I hope that in further consideration of the subject, the President will revoke the orders given, or so change them as to avoid the dangers arising from their enforcement.

Whenever illegal impressments shall be reported to me, I shall use the power vested in the Executive to punish the offenders. I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of legislation on this subject, and providing for further penalties for the crime of obtaining goods under false pretences, and the more speedy relief to parties against trespass upon their property.

CHARLES CLARK.

It will be seen here that the only care is for the negroes of military age, and that their families are to be left in the hands of "the Yankees." What sort of slaves will the "negroes of military age" make in the absence of their wives and children?

ELOQUENT LETTER OF MAJOR GENERAL HITCHCOCK, U. S. A.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.]

THE EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENCE.—Judge Ould recently received a letter from Brigadier General Meredith, enclosing a communication from Major General Hitchcock, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Com'r for Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR:—I am not yet informed whether any, or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of war in Richmond and its vicinity, under the orders of the Secretary of War, to send supplies to them of both food and clothing.

Mr. Ould should be notified, for the information of this Government, that whatever steps may have been, or may be, taken, to extend relief, (to the prisoners of war in Richmond,) must, on no consideration, be regarded by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to treat prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. If, in other words, our prisoners in Richmond fail to receive such supplies as the laws allow of humanity and war require, there must be [illegible] the authorities in Richmond must be informed that it will not be considered a valid explanation or excuse for them to appeal to the relief, should it exist, that supplies from us have not reached them.

The action of our Government on this matter is dictated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to relieve our prisoners of suffering inflicted upon them contrary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of war, and must not be understood as relieving the authorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Christian world in the premises.

If the authorities in Richmond will send to these prisoners, we will not only feed and clothe them, but will continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore to such prisoners as may be in our possession, and you will propose to Mr. Ould, in this case we will agree, without any [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.

The money market has been close all the week, and there is not the least abatement to the close. Bankers cannot begin to supply the demand. The rates of discount is very firm at 10 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange is very close. The buying prices are from at 1-5@¼; selling to customers at 3-10 @3/8—the lower by a single house, and the upper to outsiders, to whom even ½ is sometimes charged.

The rates of gold in Wall street, as reported to James Boyd, banker, No. 22 Clark street, were as follows:—At 9 A. M. 152—10 151¾—11:00 152—12:00 p. m. 151¾—1:00 p. m. 151½—closing at the second board at 151¾. The brokers here paid 150@151, with an occasional 151 selling.

Silver quiet but firm at 130@135.

Legal tender notes are more plenty and nominal at ½ buying, selling par.

GOOD FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We learn from Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean, subscription agents, that the soldiers are investing largely in the 5-20 bonds. Funds have been received by them from soldiers at Vicksburg and at various points along the Mississippi. The move is a capital one for them, and for all others who have funds to invest. Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean are prepared to fill all orders for this most desirable investment.

AT MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of Saturday says "The money market was a shade easier, but still close and discounts were confined to strictly legitimate business paper."

AT CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of Friday says: "There was a good demand for money, and in the open market the rate is firm at 12 per cent. for good paper. The range of the arbitrary rates is 6@8 per cent., but as the demand increases the proportion of the business at 12 per cent. grows larger. There is a growing firmness in the exchange market, but rates are not higher. We quote, 1-5@1-10 discount buying and selling."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts during the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air Line R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Dr'd Hogs, No.	Beef Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air Line R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 28.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day the movements for grain of all kinds was dull and drooping; but Provisions of all kinds were firmer.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 14,047 live and 2,387 dressed. The receipts during the present week, as posted daily on 'Change were as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed	[illegible]	
Total live and dressed	[illegible]	
Total last week	[illegible]	
Increase this week	[illegible]	
Receipts live and dressed, cor. week in 1862	[illegible]	
Total receipts from Oct 1 till Dec. 5, 1863	[illegible]	
Total receipts from Oct 1 till Dec. 5, 1862	[illegible]	
Increase this season	[illegible]	

The shipment of Hogs from this city since Oct 1 till Dec. 5, amount to 217,230 hogs, against 187,301 during the corresponding period of 1862—which leaves for packers and butchers this season 452,046 hogs against 270,606 up to the corresponding date in 1862.

The market for Provisions to-day was decidedly firmer, but there was less activity. There was some inquiry for Mess Pork, and we note sales of 200 brls city packed at $17.25 and 170 brls country at $17.00. Sellers of city packed, however, are generally holding firm at $17.50. Prime Mess Pork is neglected and we quote the market entirely nominal at [illegible]—sellers generally holding at the outside figure. There was a fair inquiry for English Middles and the market was steady but firm—with sales to-day of 700 bxs at [illegible] for short clear, [illegible] for short rib, and [illegible] for Cumberland Middles. There was a limited inquiry for Bulk Meats and sales of 40,000 lbs city cured Shoulders at [illegible] loose. Pickled Hams were in good demand at [illegible], but we see sellers are holding at [illegible]. Green Hams were active, with sales of 11,000 pcs at [illegible] from the block. A lot of 1,000 pcs Bacon Sugar-cured Hams were sold at 10½c loose. There was a good demand for Lard, and we note an advance in prices of [illegible] ℔ ℔, with sales to-day of 1,566 tcs at 11¼c, 11½c for prime city and 11¾@12c for prime country. At the advance there was not much activity, the bulk of the transactions having been at yesterday's quotations. At the close holders were asking 12¼c, with ready buyers at 11¾c.

Dressed Hogs were in more active demand to-day, and we note an advance of 20@25c per 100 lbs—with liberal sales at a range of $5.25@6.20—the most of the transactions being at $5.75 and $6.25, dividing on 200 lbs. The relatively low price of Dressed Hogs is attracting the attention of packers, who usually confine their operations to live hogs.

The flour market continues dull and neglected—and we note light sales of Spring Extras at $5.25@5.62.

Wheat was dull and heavy, but without any material decline in prices—the transactions to-day amounting to only about 40,000 bushels, at $1.14 for No. 2 Red; $1.10@1.11 for No 1 Spring; and $1.05@1.06¾ for No. 2 Spring—the market closing with a downward tendency.

Corn was quiet and steady at 91c for No. 1, and 90c for No. 2. New Corn in store was sold at 85c.

The market for Oats suffered a decline of ½c per bushel—with sales of only about 45,000 bushels, at 63 @64c for No. 1, and 62@62½c for No. 2—the market closing dull at the inside figure.

Rye was in fair demand and firm at $1.01 for No. 1 in store. Barley was neglected, with trifling sales of No. 2 at $1.23, and by sample at $1.15@1.28.

The market for Highwines was firm but inactive—with sales of only 300 brls at 79@79c—principally at the outside figure.

There is an active demand for Carbon Oil, and we note sales to-day of 150 brls White at 54c—holders at the close asking 55c.

In Live Hogs the entered sales at the various yards during the day amount to 22,215 hogs, the bulk of which have been at $4.75@5.75 ℔ 100 lbs. The market has been very firm and active at yesterday's quotations. In Beef Cattle the entered sales for the day amount to 1,861 head, at prices ranging from $2.50 @4.00 per 100 lbs. The demand is very active for medium and prime qualities, and receipts far too limited, prices are consequently very firm at previous quotations.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Dec. 5, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since June 28th:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending December 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO ON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	$110	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 221 feet	100	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do cars of 200 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, [illegible] per car, less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail. Rates to Pittsburgh, [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts, posted on 'Change, to 125,925. This is 17,205 more than were received last week, and 80,949 more than the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The rateable value of Hogs ℔ 100 lbs at the close of the market this evening, we quote as follows:

Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]
Light Hogs and common	[illegible]

We note as the result of the transactions of the week an unusually active demand for medium to prime and extra qualities at an advance upon our quotations given on last Saturday of 25@30c ℔ 100 lbs, and on light and common hogs a limited demand with a decline during the week of 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.—The extraordinary activity of the market during the previous days of the week has in nowise diminished to-day, if there has been any difference, it has been firmer and more active than on any previous day of the week. The entered sales to-day amount to 22,215 hogs, the bulk of which have been from $4.75@5.50 per 100 lbs., thus presenting a range of prices 25c higher than on any previous day of the week. We do not, however, think that there is any real advance upon the quotations given on yesterday, the difference arising from a larger proportion of heavy hogs of prime to extra quality having been in the market to-day. Of this class our especial attention has been directed to the following droves, which for quality have not been surpassed by any previous receipts this season. A lot of 86 Berkshire hogs reared by R. & D. Anderson, of Whiteside county, Illinois, of the average weight of 363 lbs, and sold at Fort Wayne Yards, by L. J. Philp, of this city, to Barry & Prenee, of Philadelphia, at $5.25 ℔ 100 lbs; a lot of 64 hogs, Cheshire White breed, reared by J. McCoy, of Freemont county, average weight 292 lbs, and sold by W. M. Tilden to Messrs. Thome & Co., at $5.25; and a lot of 64 Berkshire hogs, reared by Mr. Bates, of White Cloud county, Kansas, average weight 358 lbs, and sold by W. M. Tilden to Messrs. Thomson, at $5.25. The unprecedented receipts of hogs, this week, have astonished those of the largest buyers and dealers in the trade, and which must be regarded as equally worthy of [illegible]

[illegible] amount with which these extraordinary quantities are disposed of. There has appeared throughout the week a steady increasing demand which has on the difficulty in obtaining the necessary amount of currency, together with the short supply of railroad cars for transhipment, would suddenly become much wanting. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Harbach & Kreigh bought at Sherman's Yards [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on Change, to 6,396 head. This is 500 head less than were received last week, and 4,139 more than the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.—The receipts at the various yards amount to 860 head, and the entered sales to 1,861, at prices ranging from $2.50@4.00 per 100 lbs. There has been a very active demand for medium to extra qualities, for which the present supply is quite inadequate, and prices consequently rule unusually steady and firm. Small Cattle, well fed, are in very fair demand, both among city butchers, and for Government account. During the week M. R. Downing, contractor for the supply of beef for the Army of the Cumberland, has shipped to Chattanooga over 1,500 head of this description of stock, which appears to have been carefully selected, and of the description required. In the receipts of the week there have been a few very prime lots of fat Steers and Cattle, most of which have been fatted as Christmas Beeves. A lot of 65 very choice Illinois Steers, fed by S. M. Baker, of Bloomington, McLean county, were offered at the Cottage Grove Yards, yesterday, of the estimated average weight of 1,380 lbs, and have been purchased to-day by Messrs. Cragin & Co. at $10.00 ℔ 100 lbs net or dressed weight. In the receipts at Cottage Grove Yards to-day we noticed a drove of 171 very extra Illinois Steers, fed by Dr. Darrah, of Adams county, and a drove of 75 extra Iowa Steers, fed by M. T. Willey, both of which droves were unsold this evening. The market closed this evening with an active demand and at the following quotations:

Prime to extra	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Indianapolis Hog and Provision Market—Dec. 4.

HOGS—There is no change in the market. A few thousand came in. [illegible]

Cincinnati Lumber Market—Dec. 4.

[illegible]

Baltimore Provision Market—Dec. 3.

[illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market—Dec. 3.

CATTLE—There was a light supply of Beef Cattle at market to-day, [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were light, and the demand active; sales at [illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Dec. 3.

Refined also continues quite active, [illegible]

New York Hide Market—Dec. 3.

The decline in gold for a time produced considerable inactivity, but the subsequent improvement in the premium [illegible]

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Dec. 4.

[illegible]

Stocks of Pork and Beef in New York—Dec. 1.

[illegible]

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.

(From the Circular of M. Rader & Son.)

[illegible]

New York Wool Market.

[From Tall Knapp & Kitchen's Circular, Dec. 1.]

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Dec. 3d.]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Steady and firm at $1.50@1.52.

BUTTER—There is a fair shipping inquiry and the market is more active. We quote: [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—In good supply and lower. [illegible]

COFFEE—Market very active and firm, at previous quotations, and an upward tendency. [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

CIDER—In good supply and limited demand; [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—The market is well supplied with Green Apples, and prices generally rule easier with a good demand. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

GAME—Prairie Chickens are in good supply, [illegible]

HIDES—In more active demand and firm at the quotations of yesterday. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 688 brls. Market firm. Sales to-day were—[illegible]

HAY—Quiet and nominal at [illegible] for pressed Timothy.

LEATHER—Market active and very firm with an advance [illegible]

LUMBER—Receipts light; for cargoes the demand is more active, and at previous rates. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In good demand and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—In moderate demand and good supply. [illegible]

CARBON OIL—Demand good and market tending upward. [illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil is in fair request, and good supply. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible]

POTATOES—In good receipt and moderate demand. [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SALT—Market quiet and steady. [illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy—In good demand, and [illegible]

SYRUPS—In very active demand, and market [illegible]

TEAS—Market moderately active, and in fair supply. [illegible]

TALLOW—Is more active demand and held at firmer rates, with no actual advance on former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—In limited demand and market firm with a strong upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—In fair receipt, but the demand is considerably restricted by the present state of the money market. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—In good demand and very limited supply. We quote: [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Dec. 5.

[illegible]

CLEARED..........Dec. 5.

[illegible]

Vessels Passing Detroit.

(Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.)

DETROIT, Dec. 5.

UP—none.

DOWN—Prop. Plymouth, schrs. W. A. Brown, [illegible]

$7250

Will purchase the FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, with modern improvements,

88 Third Avenue.

[illegible] COMFORTABLE HOME for a Business man, [illegible]

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

Apply to JOHN B. KING, [illegible] South Water street.

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. [illegible] Soothing Syrup [illegible]

HILTON'S CEMENT. [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. [illegible] NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY. They WILL CURE the above diseases [illegible]

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. [illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) [illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass. [illegible]

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE. Family Soap Maker. [illegible] Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. [illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF THE NORTHWEST GYMNASTICS! 116 & 118 Randolph st., [illegible] O. W. POWERS, A. M. J. E. POWERS, A. M. [illegible]

TO SAVE ONE HALF OF THE expense in the cost of paint, [illegible] H. G. La Bond's Receipe [illegible]

JOHN M. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE GROCER, 18 South Water Street. [illegible]

MUSIC TEACHER. GEO. STEVENS, [illegible]

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE [illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

BOYNTON, WEBSTER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James, [illegible] THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible] 129 South Clark street, [illegible]

Holloway's Pills. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

A Physiological view of Marriage. [illegible]

Drs. W. & J. Hunter & Von Baden. [illegible]

Truths that Defy Competition. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. [illegible]

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills [illegible] THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. [illegible] J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. For sale by SLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Tax Notice.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, ROOM No. 11, CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 2, 1863. [illegible] J. MEHRING, City Collector. [illegible]

Pianos.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS. On MONDAY, Dec. 8th, we will open in the commodious building now being completed at 201 South Clark Street, A superb stock of Pianos, [illegible] SMITH & NIXON. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

DAVID STUART & CO., AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., 157 South Water st., Chicago. REFERENCES: J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York. Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy Building. EDGAR P. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. B. HURLBUT.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 15 South Water street, (Aiken's Building) CHICAGO, ILL. Business confined strictly to Commission.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible] HENRY MILWARD & CO.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 130 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO. [illegible] GALLOWAY & CO.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., MANUFACTURE Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE. Chicago Agency for [illegible] Particular attention is invited to my BOILED LINSEED OIL. [illegible] TERMS CASH. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Hardware.

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO AND TYRONE IRON STORE, No. 268 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. [illegible] GEO. D. HALL.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

HILTON'S CEMENT.

NOT ALCOHOLIC

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dr. Bigelow,

Holloway's Pills.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

A Physiological view of Marriage.

Tax Notice.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.

Pianos.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents. Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Principal Office and Manufactory

JONES & EVANS

No. 82 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

THEY WILL CURE the above diseases in whatever form or stage of development.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to Build up your Constitution?

Do you want to Feel Well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to Sleep Well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, and sold at one dollar per bottle, or common rum, coarse proof spirits, costing from fifty to seventy-five cents per gallon, doctored up with cheap and worthless drugs, and sweetened to please the taste. Be sure and examine the article you buy before you purchase.

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers!

Truths that Defy Competition.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Bigelow,

Piles! Piles!!

Dr. Wheeler's Vegetable Pills

Commission Merchants.

DAVID STUART & CO.,

AMERICAN

Produce Commission Merchants,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

GRIFFIN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AMEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers,

Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHICAGO.

Coal and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Hardware.

SHORB & CO.,

IRON STORE.

Saddlery Hardware &c.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake Street,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS

AND

Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

SADDLES,

HORSE COLLARS,

44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

Wholesale Houses.

1863. Fall Trade. 1863.

BAWSON & BARTLETT,

BOOTS AND SHOES

80 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

146 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

43 FRANKLIN STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.

GAY, HANENKAMP & EDWARDS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. GEO. S. FOSTER,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the name of WOODRUFF & CHAMBERLAIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Clothes Wringers

107 LAKE STREET, 107

CHICAGO, ILL.

BAILEY'S PATENT

SPRING ROLL.

Family Clothes Wringer.

BENCH MACHINE.

ITS REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

Sewing Machines.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Happy New Year.

Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Boots and Shoes Manufacturers.

BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machinery, will find it the best article known for their purpose. Being entirely without lining, is not subject to ripping or breaking.

Jewelers.

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their purpose, when proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

Families.

And we claim as an especial merit, that it attacks Fastening and Leather with a tenacity unsurpassed among adhesives.

It is a Liquid.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

Extant that is a sure thing for bonding

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, GLASS, IVORY,

And articles of Household Use.

Remember,

REMEMBER.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is unaffected by water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 91 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed. jy26-26-1y

Lallemand's Specific.

USE

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. SLOOD, Sole Agent, 16 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

111 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Albums.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock of new, rich and beautiful styles now on exhibition, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by the only manufacturing jewelers in the city, with the largest stock of Jewelry and Silver Ware to select from, at the lowest prices, at C. P. GOODRICH & CO.'S, 113 Lake street, Chicago. P. O. Box 5126.

Life Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, P. E. Winston, Pres't. Assets, Jan. 1, 1863,

$9,325,119.75.

O. CROSKEY, General Agent for Northern and Interior Illinois, Chicago. jy11-dy1y

City Notices.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, December 5th, 1863.

Paint.

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.—Brilliant, durable, economical, and healthful. Send for circular. Manufactured by the LEHIGH ZINC AND IRON CO., Bethlehem, Pa. For sale by the Agents, LEWIS & CO., Chicago.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY. USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts.

Superior to Any

Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Its Combination.

is a new thing, and the result of an ACCIDENTAL combination of ingredients, which no philosophy could have produced, and no chemist can explain.

Boots and Shoe Manufacturers.

BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machinery, will find it the best article known for their purpose. Being entirely without lining, is not subject to ripping or breaking.

Jewelers.

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their purpose, when proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

Families.

And we claim as an especial merit, that it attacks Fastening and Leather with a tenacity unsurpassed among adhesives.

It is a Liquid.

IT IS THE ONLY

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Extant that is a sure thing for bonding

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, GLASS, IVORY,

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Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 91 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed. jy26-26-1y

Express Lines.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

Merchants and Freight Shippers

BETWEEN

CHICAGO, OMAHA CITY,

Council Bluffs, Denver,

AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST.

Mississippi & Missouri R. R.,

Most Desirable Route to the West.

REASONABLE RATES.

FRUCK & WOOD,

Proprietors East and West Line.

OMAHA CITY.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

J. W. TUTTLE,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD, COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER,

AND

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

A Pure and Powerful Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, of Wonderful Efficacy in Diseases

OF THE

STOMACH, LIVER & BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System Against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and the Bowels;

Steadies the Nerves and Tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sour Stomach, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of Either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, Whether Inherent in the System or Produced by Special Causes.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air;
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairie, woods or marshy ground;
If sedentary toil you ply,
HASTEN YOU NEVER TO DRINK.
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID the stomach cries;
Medicines grant present relief,
And if you'd be relieved or spared
Procure the first remedy that ever dared
Blackberry Bitters use—for these
They are the natural REMEDIES.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed, with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and engross the mind;
Agues, that, as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteries, alas,
Wrack which the strong man's vigor wastes;
Bilious fevers, that make clear
Never conquered yet by drugs alone;
Dread disorders, that cannot be
Cured by doctors' mummery!
How, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Rheumatic pains, mental gloom,
Spirits of vagueness, and the tomb—
For these—though internal ruin seems fall—
Remain of relief at least we hail.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

IN DYSPEPSIA, FATNESS AND ACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEA-SICKNESS, &c., and in all cases of pains or weakness proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar climes to Tropic strand;
To household lore and regimen new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield:
To miners—California bound,
And others of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle-aged and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the sorrowful, weak and poor,
Who droop, yet know not what they lack,
Hostetter's Bitters are present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any virtue in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 429 Broadway. jy26-26-1m-w-1tue

Holloway's Pills.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they are supplied with these invaluable Medicines. They may rely upon it that the Pills and Ointment will be found the best friends to the soldier during disease in the camp or hospital.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Medicines. If any inflammation exists, the Ointment should be well rubbed on the chest or pit of the stomach.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These Pills, when so applied, speedily arise from the deranged condition of the Stomach and Liver, and restore the patient to perfect health.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Ointment will, when rubbed on the chest, give great strength to the muscles. Those who are suffering from Debility, Nervousness, and Weakness, will find these Pills the best remedy ever discovered.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Impurities, can with certainty be radically cured. If they are neglected, or improperly treated, they will undermine the constitution in the strongest part, and no human skill will be able to prevent the fatal result. Wherever they appear in part or broad out in the body, they will be found the greatest blessing ever discovered. Thousands have gathered a vigorous and healthy frame, who, but for these Pills, would have been a burden to themselves and to their friends.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no remedies in the world equal to these Pills and Ointment. Many persons have been cured of the most frightful wounds by the use of these Pills and Ointment, after the case was considered hopeless by the surgeons, and death was daily expected. Every soldier's knapsack and sailor's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a WATER MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box. The same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Purchasers should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes, and if the Address is not 244 Strand, London, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, they may be sure they are spurious.

There is counterfeit spurious stuff being offered to the credulous, which is calculated to do infinite mischief. Purchasers should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes, and if the Address is not 244 Strand, London, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, they may be sure they are spurious.

There is a handsome reward to any one who will give such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the Medicines or Trade Marks, or vending the same knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 25 cents, 62 cents, $1, $1 75, $2 50, $5, $10, and $20 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Purchasers should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes, and if the Address is not 244 Strand, London, they may be sure they are spurious.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot or box.

Sold in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, Druggists, 91 Lake street, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, Genera Western Agents, 91 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy26-26-1y

Army Contracts.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

1000 Mules Wanted.

1,000 Large Size Team Mules,

To be delivered at the Government depôts in Chicago, Ill., and Louisville, Ky., during the months of January, February and March next.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, Dec. 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Ointment will, when rubbed on the chest, give great strength to the muscles. Those who are suffering from Debility, Nervousness, and Weakness, will find these Pills the best remedy ever discovered.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth,

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For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 91 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy26-26-1y

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

Veterans, Veteran Reserves, Army Nurses and Pensioners

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

Ordnance Office.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY

HORSES.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

THE CITY.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Hon. Norman B. Judd has sold his lot and buildings corner of Clark and Monroe streets, to Hon. Thomas Hoyne, for thirty-three thousand dollars. The lot is forty-three feet on Clark by ninety on Monroe.

ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—James Burns and Charles Dane, two boys about 14 years old, were arrested yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, in the act of breaking into the freight house of the Merchants' Dispatch Company, and taken to the Armory.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision occurred on Saturday morning between a train on the Burlington and one on the Fort Wayne railroad, at the crossing of these two roads near 16th street. The Burlington train was crossing, and the other ran into it, pitching the tender of the former off the track, and damaging it seriously.

BIG DAYS WORK AT A PACKING HOUSE.—On Saturday last, two choppers, named "Big Joe" and Robert Sharp, in Cragin & Co.'s Packing House, cut (on one block) two thousand and thirty-four hogs in seven hours and forty-two minutes. Can Porkopolis beat this? The porkers were cut into bacon, mess and prime mess. An average day's work at this establishment is the cutting up of 1,300 hogs.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—Maggy Glenn, whose mother keeps a restaurant under the Burnet House, on South Clark street, poisoned herself last evening by taking an ounce of morphine. The girl it seems was married to a worthless fellow, who caused her a great deal of misery, and to relieve herself of her trouble she took the fatal drug which killed her. This is the second time she has attempted her life. An inquest will be held on her body this forenoon.

LARCENIES.—On Friday night Ellen Brown went into a saloon on Wells street, and asked for a drink, at the same time inviting one G. W. Johnson to partake of something. While paying for the liquor Johnson showed his ingratitude by snatching her purse from her, and running off. The police were called and Johnson was arrested. He was committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $250.

Two young men named respectively John Howlin and Andrew Moore, were charged with purloining a coat, valued at $25, from the house of John Long. The coat was found in their possession, and they were committed for trial.

OBITUARY.—The body of the late Major D. P. Bushnell, 13th Ill. infantry, arrived here from the south yesterday morning, and was taken in charge by a committee of the citizens of Sterling, Illinois, to be removed thither for interment. Major Bushnell entered the service upon the organization of this regiment at Dixon, as captain of one of the companies from Sterling. He was with his regiment through all the campaigns in the Southwest, and was promoted to the majority of the regiment for gallant conduct. For sometime he had been in command and met his death while bravely leading his regiment in the attack at Ringgold, Ga. His death is mourned by all who knew him, both as a soldier and a citizen.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Norman B. Judd, United States Minister to Prussia, departed last evening for Washington, *en route* for Berlin to resume his official duties, which have been pleasantly interrupted by a brief furlough at home. The best wishes of a host of friends for a *bon voyage* across the water and a safe return, will accompany Mr. Judd many of whose friends will, with disappointment, relinquish the hope re-awakened by his visit, that he would be called to a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. A good man and thorough public servant in his present post, he could serve the country even better at Washington than in Berlin.

ARREST OF A GIRL FOR LARCENY.—Officer Keefe was called to arrest a girl named Francis Monclare, at a house of ill-fame on 4th avenue, kept by Hatty Marshall. The charge against her was that she had stolen a large amount of clothing, such as dresses, cloaks, under clothing, etc., to the amount of several hundred dollars, from a girl living in the same house named Hatty Keene. When he arrived there the girl had skedaddled to Freeport, where the officer followed her. She was finally arrested in the country, where she had hired out as chambermaid in a private family, about ten miles from Freeport. She was brought back to the city about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and lodged in the armory. The case will be heard this forenoon.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon, a German named George H. Fauple was arrested by a member of the detective police, while trying to dispose of a couple of coats, which seemed as if they had been stolen. He went to the Franklin House and searched the trunks of the prisoner, in which he found a general assortment of clothing and furnishing goods. Fauple stated that they were purchases he had made in New York, on his arrival there from Germany, but his story did not "keep tally," as on one pair of pants was found a card having the names of J. & A. Schmoltz, 173 Randolph street. One of the firm was sent for and identified his goods. Fauple acknowledged to the robbery, and implicated a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Schmoltz, who was immediately arrested. Both were committed for examination.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Summerfield held an inquest, Saturday forenoon, on the body of Lucy Codding, an infant, about two months old, at the old Merchant's Hotel, on Lasalle street, who died Saturday morning under the following circumstances: The foster-mother, Mary Codding, woke up at half-past five o'clock in the morning, at which time the child, who slept with her, was alive and apparently in good health; she then again fell asleep, and when she woke, an hour later, the child lay dead beside her. A post-mortem examination by Dr. J. P. Ross elicited no marks of violence, either external or internal, and developed a perfectly healthy appearance of the natural organs. The jury, of course, could only return a verdict that the child came to its death from some unknown cause. The evidence adduced was very meagre, and failed to develop anything satisfactory, although the Coroner entered into a most critical investigation of the circumstances.

BIG JUNK ROBBERY.—On Saturday last officer Affleck was sent to search a junk shop kept by one William Conkwright, suspected of secreting on his premises large quantities of brass castings and other property, belonging to the St. Louis Railroad Company. The property was not found; but several bars of pig lead, marked "R. Benson & Co.," and other bars branded with the name of "C. & W. Wilde," and others marked "Galena Furnace," were found, together with seven bars of lead, such as sailors call "heaving lead," and a number of brass cogs for knives, such as are used for planing machines. Several square iron castings, used in raising houses, marked "H B," were also among the plunder; and a number of metal railroad boxes of various roads and of considerable value. This seizure is of more importance than it looks at first sight. Junk shops are too generally receiving houses for stolen goods. They hold out a premium to thieves and the young officer who has done this public service is entitled to praise.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—On Saturday a sailor was brought before Justice McDonald charged with attempting to "shove" a counterfeit $20 greenback. On his examination, it seems that the sailor left Cleveland a few days ago for this city, and while on the cars was asked by a stranger for change for this $20 note, which was given him. The sailor did not discover the counterfeit until he went into a store on Clark St. to purchase some article, where he was arrested. The evidence not being sufficient to prove that he was cognizant of the "queer," the Justice ordered him to be discharged.

These counterfeits are well executed, and it would take a quick eye to detect them. In the genuine the words new series are directly over the female figure in the centre of the bill. In the counterfeit they are more to the left side. The engraving in the counterfeit is very light. It would be well for all business men and others to be on their guard for them.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON HOGS.—The subject of Hogs has been before the public, in a very prominent manner during the past two or three weeks. In the unsavory condition of our drinking water will fully testify, so much so that it has become an unqualified *bore*. But when we consider the vast amount of wealth, with which the hog crop blesses the Great West, our citizens, particularly the packing community, will pocket the injury along with the almighty dollar. In our commercial columns will be found a few comparative statistics, showing the movement in the hog crop the present season, as compared with that of last year, which was the greatest ever known. From this statement it appears that 122,035 live hogs were received in this city for the week ending yesterday morning, and "what a grunt was there my countrymen." Only think of what a grunting and squealing 122,000 hogs, if all put in one field, would make; the confusion of Babel was nothing in comparison. Allowing each hog to measure six feet, and all strung out in one continuous line, they would form a hog telegraph 140 miles long, and the grunt started forth here would be answered in Kalamazoo far in advance of the mails; and if each hog were made up into sausages, and all joined together in a continuous line, they would make 2,000 miles of "bologna," enough to girt the continent from San Francisco to New York, and give besides a small piece to grace the head of every hour barrel on the route.

The Fire on Saturday Evening.

A fire broke out between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon in a two-story frame dwelling in an alley running between Lasalle and Wells streets and parallel with Madison and Monroe streets. The property was owned by Mr. William Legg, who keeps a boarding house on Madison street, No. 222. [illegible] It was occupied by several tenants, some of whom [illegible] the families of soldiers who have gone to the war. The fire originated in a heap of shavings, which were ignited, some said, by a couple of boys belonging to the house, and others by a woman of the colored family. It soon extended over the whole building, and although the "Little Giant" and "Long John" were promptly on the spot, the flames spread with great rapidity, burning up the greater part of the inside of the building, and a good deal of the furniture—although much of it was saved. The house was badly burned, but not utterly destroyed; and some of the more destitute families—at the suggestion of the landlord—decided to make the best they could of those half-burned rooms for the night, although the chill is such as [illegible] [illegible] and the sufferers [illegible].

Reply to the Misstatements by the Jeff. Davis Organ.

FACTS ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The secesh concern on Randolph street, on Saturday published an account of "alleged atrocious treatment of prisoners," which is pronounced by the officers and soldiers to be a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end and they are confident that the particulars from which the articles was enlarged upon, were furnished to the rebel organ by one of the escaped prisoners, hence it is now a settled fact that the *Times* editors and reporters are in league with the secesh prisoners, as is proved by the persistent attacks of the Jeff. Davis organ on the conduct at Camp Douglas—charging the military with the atrocious barbarity of bayonetting the prisoners for asking for a chew of tobacco, for looking unpleasant—all of which are totally false and are worthy of the fiend who perpetrates them, and who is at heart a meaner rebel than his master.

The facts are, that in every case in which any severe punishment has been inflicted, have been cases of insubordination, except in one instance, when a prisoner and a Union soldier were wounded at the same time by an accidental shot. Several prisoners have escaped over the fence, owing to the leniency of the sentinels, who rather than wound them have allowed the prisoners to approach too near the fence, which they took advantage of, and made their escape.

The treatment has been very lenient, and the kindness of the officers has been abused by the prisoners, and in every instance they have abused and taken advantage of any deviation from strict military rules, in their favor.

The rebel organ says the prisoners are abused. The officers distribute to them the same quality of rations that our Union soldiers receive. In addition to this, they have received since their arrival here, over three thousand suits of clothing, several tons of provisions and notions sent them by their friends, and upwards of thirty thousand dollars in cash, from the same source, principally expended by them for luxuries.

From past experience, Colonel DeLand has wisely concluded that the prisoners have been treated better than they deserve, and he has decided and notified them that hereafter the guards will have instructions to shoot any who attempt to escape.

NO MORE PRISONERS' SUTLERS.

An order has recently been received from the War Department discontinuing all sutlering to prisoners, and entirely shutting down upon the receipt of articles of food or clothing from any except near relatives. Outside friends, agents, and sympathizers are by this arrangement relieved of their interested sympathy.

THE NEW BARRACKS.

That portion of the barracks destroyed by the fire, has, through the efficiency of Capt. Chas. Goodman, been rebuilt and will be ready for occupancy by Wednesday of this week. Captain Goodman has now expended about $50,000 for improvements at Camp Douglas, and has placed the camp in far better condition than ever before.

CAPTURE OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Of the rebel prisoners who escaped through the underground exit on Wednesday night, about fifty have been recaptured, and more are announced as having been heard of. Most of them will find themselves back, in the course of a few days.

The floors have been removed from the prisoners' barracks, and the space between the joists filled up with dirt or sand. This will prevent any repetition of the tunnel dodge.

SEARCHING THE PRISONERS.

On Friday, all the prisoners were summoned in to the square, and their barracks thoroughly searched. Among the articles found were a number of revolvers, tools of various kinds, axes, spades, hammers, hatchets, bayonets, suits of clothing, &c. It is questionable how all these articles came into their barracks, but there is no question as to the use they intended to make of them.

DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS.

Since Col. DeLand took charge of Camp Douglas, in August, he has arrested and returned about 600 stragglers and deserters—an average of eight to ten per day. They are usually sent to Louisville, Kentucky.

MILITARY COMMANDER.

Owing to his duties at the Camp, requiring his constant attention, Col. DeLand has removed the office of Military Commander of this District, formerly filled by Capt. Pomeroy, to Camp Douglas, where all furloughed men desiring transportation, and others having business with that department, will apply.

MORTALITY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

During the past month, among the 6,000 rebel prisoners, there have been 100 deaths—or one in sixty. Of the garrison, numbering 900, there have been six deaths—or one in one hundred and fifty, which shows a very favorable sanitary condition.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.

The Full Amount Subscribed.

The State Street Bridge is a fixed fact, and will be immediately built, the sum necessary to secure its construction ($14,000) having been subscribed by citizens interested. To this sum, the Common Council, by agreement, is to add $14,000 more. A meeting of the subscribers and others interested was held at the Tremont House, on Saturday night, Frederick Tuttle, Esq., Chairman, and C. G. Wicker, Esq., Secretary. It was announced by the chairman that $11,400 had been subscribed to secure the building of the bridge. One of the subscriptions, that of Mr. Turner, for $2,500, was conditional that no railway track should be laid across the bridge. Mr. E. T. Watkins proposed to subscribe the same amount on behalf of the North Side Horse Railway Company, upon the opposite condition, that that company be allowed to put a track over the bridge. Of course only one of these propositions could be accepted, and which one, remains for future determination.

Mr. E. B. Talcott said he was not officially authorized to make any subscription for the Galena Railroad, but he thought he could pledge to the gentlemen present, from consultation with some of the Directors, that that corporation would subscribe $1,500 in aid of the project, the bridge over their tracks to be built upon the plan submitted to the Board of Public Works by the Directors of the road, and which it was stated, meets the approbation of the former body. This pledge on the part of the Galena road, bringing the aggregate sum subscribed up to about $13,000. Mr. Wicker offered a resolution that the subscribers to the bridge guarantee to make up the deficiency of $1,000. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It having been intimated by a gentleman present, that the Board of Public Works did not coincide in the propositions of the Galena Road, in regard to building the bridge over their track, it was agreed that an interview should be had with that body on Monday afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble at parlor No. 1, Tremont House, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to make preliminary arrangements for bringing the matter before the Common Council on Monday (this) evening. It is understood that the Board of Public Works are ready to issue, immediately, proposals for building the bridge, if the preliminary arrangements are satisfactorily settled.

What the Recruiting Offices are Doing

There are several recruiting offices in the Court House yard—some are tents and others neat little wooden buildings, where there is a good fire kept, with a desk, tables, chairs and all the regular appointments of a place of business. At each of these offices there are military men, with their assistants, waiting expectantly for young men to come and offer themselves for recruits. There does not appear to be much, if any, superiority of any one over the others. They all alike cry aloud for men, and all offer pretty nearly the same inducements of money, over and above the glory which every man gets who fights for his country.

We visited them all yesterday, and the first recruiting place we entered was a tent where they wanted men for the 19th Regiment of Zouaves. The officer commanding was Captain Copcutt, and before he entered we got into conversation with the boys, and with Lieutenant Cure of the old Ensed Zouaves, a smart young fellow, who had a bullet wound in the neck. He told us the regiment was originally 1,000 strong, and that now it numbered no more than 180. He was very proud of his regiment, and was glad he had been wounded while fighting in its ranks. We call it, he said, the "bloody 19th"—and it deserves its name, for it has fought knee deep in rebel gore, and amidst a perfect hail of shell and ball, many a time, and often. He spoke of the Captain as a fine fellow, who formerly belonged to Hawkin's Zouaves; and indeed, all the men about the tent looked smart, strong, active fellows, likely to do any amount of fighting. The office has only been opened about a fortnight, and they have already some thirty-seven recruits. The bounty is seventy-five dollars cash, in advance, as soon as the men are mustered in, and the balance of the original three hundred and two dollars, which is the total bounty, is to be paid at intervals of two months, to each recruit.

It is not necessary for us to say a word about the good qualities of this regiment, or the advantages which would be derived from joining it. These are well known; and, in a very short time, the number required will be filled up, and the company, after striking Camp Butler, at Springfield, will be sent to rejoin the regiment at Chattanooga. It is a curious fact that some of the rebel soldiers are enlisting in the 19th. One man, who was formerly Adjutant of the 14th Louisiana Zouaves, is now a sergeant of the 19th Illinois. The 2d Lieutenant is Otto Shultz; and the headquarters are the tent in the Court House Square—or at the Light Guard Hall, corner of Randolph street, where the business of recruiting is carried on during the evenings.

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

The office of this regiment—the 72d Illinois—is also in the Court House Square, a wooden building by the right hand, of the northeast corner. Capt. Holbrook is the officer in command, and he says that the regiment has unusual claims upon the young men of the State—that all are children of the Board of Trade who belong to the regiment which bears their name, and are especially cared for, particularly in winter, when the men need so many extras to keep them warm and comfortable. Last winter, he says, they sent the boys 150 rubber blankets, and they have just now sent a pair of good mittens to every man in the regiment; that always after a fight they send a committee to the field to attend to their wants and minister to their sufferings. Ale, vegetables, pickles, preserves, are amongst the articles sent.

The bounty offered to new recruits is $302; $75 in advance, $20 the first pay day following (two months after) and the remainder in similar instalments every six months, until all is paid. If the man dies, or is mustered out of the service, before the money due to him is paid up, the balance goes to his heirs. A veteran who enlists now receives $402, payable in, the same manner as that of the recruit. This was the regiment that had the honor and glory, after doing its share in the reduction of Vicksburg, to take possession of it, on the 4th of July. Recruits who join this regiment will get at once, in all probability, into winter quarters, and get well drilled before they are called to the field. The office has been open but three days, and the recruits are being rapidly enrolled for service and into the barracks.

THE BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENTS AND BATTERY.

The office for the three Board of Trade regiments is at No. 4 Clark street. It has been open about ten days, and the recruits enlisted are eight. Mr. J. C. Biddle and S. S. Green, both members of the Board of Trade, are appointed by the Board, at the suggestion of the Adjutant General of the State, to consult and conduct the office business. Another office will be opened on the northeast corner of the Court House Square, in a short time. The bounty is the same as that offered by the 19th.

The recruiting office of the Light Artillery is also in the Court House Square. Choice may be made there of five different batteries, in which to enlist, and amongst them are McAllister's and Spoonstown's. The office has just been opened and the recruits number eleven. The bounties are the same as the others, above named. All these batteries belong to Logan's Division, 17th Army Corps, stationed at Vicksburg.

FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The 1st and 2d regiments of Illinois Light Artillery have their recruiting representatives in Chicago, anxious to increase each battery to its maximum standard of 156 men, rank and file. The former is under the direction of Major Waterhouse, formerly Captain of "Waterhouse's Chicago Battery." The latter is under the direction and immediate supervision of Major C. J. Stolbrand, of the 2d regiment, and Chief of Artillery on Major General Logan's staff. Major Stolbrand is recruiting for the Plainfield Battery, of Captain McAllister, the DeKalb County Battery, in command of Captain Shawestown and Bolton's Chicago Battery. They are now and have been meeting with fair success. Major Stolbrand, to whom the command of the artillery of the 3d division has been committed, is a Swede, a graduate of the University of Carlberg. He came to this country about ten years ago, and was at one time a clerk in Wm. Church's office. He identified himself early in the war with the artillery arm of the service. He was formerly Captain of the battery now commanded by Captain Shawestown, and from his universal courtesy and thorough discipline, commands the admiration and respect of all with whom he is associated. The habit of detailing from infantry to fill up batteries is so detrimental to the service, unjustly reducing their already decimated ranks, that it is earnestly hoped that the portions of the Illinois regiments will speedily be filled up and prevent that unjust habit entailed upon us by the "regulations."

We hope the young men of the State will come forward promptly to the rescue of our country. No time is to be lost! And their immediate enlistment will save the State from the draft.

Suffering Soldiers' Families.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR THEIR RELIEF.

WORK FOR SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS

The meeting called on Saturday afternoon, at the War Committee Rooms was very well attended. Mrs. Hosmer was called to the chair, and Mrs. Kinley appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated, after which a discussion arose as to the propriety of connecting the efforts in behalf of Soldiers' Families with some society already organized, and amongst others named were the Douglas' Aid Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. A member of the former society being present, stated that that organization preferred to preserve its identity and not combine with any other. She said there were forty members, but many of them were drones—not more than twelve of the members wide awake members. They had accomplished a vast amount of good during the past three or four years, distributing first to the soldiers' families, and if they had any surplus goods, then the poor generally were attended to.

On motion, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Foster were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Reynolds, to ascertain whether the Young Mens' Christian Association would be willing to have an organization for the relief of soldiers' families join them. After an absence of a few minutes, the committee returned and reported that Mr. Reynolds was pleased with the idea of co-operating with them, and thought it would be productive of much good.

On motion of Mrs. Hoge it was decided that a separate organization be effected, to be auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A.

On motion, a committee was appointed to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws for the new organization. Mrs. Ryerson, Mrs. Allport, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Hoge were appointed said committee, who were also to confer with the Young Mens' Christian Association.

A lady connected with the Sanitary Commission, stated that the soldiers in hospitals all over the southwest are in great need of comforts. The Sanitary Commission of Chicago are willing to furnish the necessary calico and cotton-batting to make them. Every humane and loyal woman who can leave her home to sew, and is not willing that our brave boys shall suffer from cold, is asked to go to the War Committee Rooms to make them. The material will be there, the rooms will be warm and comfortable. Mrs. H. G. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of the work, and will be there also. Rooms open from nine in the morning all through the day.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place, (War Committee Rooms,) at 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

Rumored Resignation of Mayor Sherman.

One of the city copperhead papers gravely asserts that Mayor Sherman will resign his office before the 1st of January, in which case it would be the duty of the Council to order a new election for Mayor within ten days to fill the unexpired term of eighteen months. The copperhead print goes on to deplore the injury such resignation would inflict on the "Democratic party," and predicts that the republicans would be sure to elect their candidate, of which latter there is nothing more certain. The copperhead paper tries to persuade him not to resign, but feels perfectly confident notwithstanding that he will lay down the seals of office within a few weeks at farthest. We don't believe it. Old "hove in" is one of the sort that never dies and never resigns—a $3,500 office. The impelling cause of the proposed resignation is but vaguely hinted at. There is a rumor on the street that the North Side Railroad Company undertook to corrupt him to sign an ordinance allowing their cars to cross Clark street bridge to the Court House, if the same passed the Council, but failed. We don't believe there is any foundation for such reports; don't think the corporation offered a cent; nor do we believe that "$10,000" or any other sum would influence the Mayor an iota—whatever effect $2,000 might have on some of the members of the Council. Nor can we imagine what this rumor has to do with the copperhead newspaper statement that the Mayor intends to resign.

Clothing for the Freedmen.

Rumors are gaining currency that clothing collected for the Freedmen is not carefully transmitted.

The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Committee (the only organization of the kind in the Northwest) desire us to state for the information of our readers, that all packages sent them are sent from this point by the Illinois Central Railway, to a Government officer, stationed at Cairo, by order of Gen. Grant, to attend to the single matter of receiving and forwarding supplies for the Freedmen in Gen. Grant's Department. By this officer they are shipped upon government transports, to a similar officer at Vicksburg, who issues them to the order of the very competent teachers laboring under the commission of this committee at that point and in its vicinity.

It will thus appear that every reasonable precaution is taken; and so far as the committee can learn, not a single package, properly addressed to their care, has been lost.

Circulars giving full particulars of the operations of the committee can be had on application to Rev. Charles H. Fowler, Post Office Box 3795, Chicago, Illinois.

Packages should be marked "Chicago Sanitary Commission, *for the Freedmen*." An invoice of contents should be put inside, and a duplicate sent by mail, to Mr. Fowler, as above. Cash should be sent to J. V. Farwell, Esq., (of Cooley, Farwell & Co.) Treasurer, and will be acknowledged in the TRIBUNE.

Internal Revenue.

We have received from Geo. Schneider, Esq., Collector, the report given below, for the first year, for this district, from which it will be seen that the collections from Cook county amount to nearly a million and a half dollars! Those who have neglected to pay their licenses will [illegible] and a hint for their benefit in the last paragraph.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections in First District of Illinois (Cook Co.) during the first year, being from Sept. 1, 1862, to Aug. 31, 1863. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Coll'r.

CLASS A.

Articles upon which an *ad valorem* tax is paid:		
Advertisements, 3 ¶ ct.	$4,228.94	
Auction Sales, 1-10 ¶ ct.	816.48	
Income in part, 3 and 5 ¶ ct.	167,811.[illegible]	
Manufactures, mostly 3 ¶ ct.	143,106.00	
Railroad, &c., on passenger earnings, 3 ¶ ct.	249,882.20	
		605,306.97

CLASS B.

Licenses	144,138.39

CLASS C.

Articles upon which a specific tax is paid:		
Fermented Liquors	73,942.81	
Carriages, Plate and Billiard Tables	2,343.97	
Distilled Spirits	450,005.21	
Manufactures, Tobacco, Gas, Candy, Iron, &c. &c.	175,250.14	
Slaughtered Cattle, Hogs and Sheep	79,877.64	
		785,346.97
Unassessed Penalties on Licenses and Income		429.71
Total Collections for the year		$1,415,481.34

The statement of the Assessor contained the whole of the annual list of 1862, whereas only a portion of it was *collected* before Aug. 31. It properly appears, however, in his, being assessed before that time.

Amount of Annual list of 1862		$556,276.34
There has been collected of it up to Dec. 1:		
Incomes	364,148.52	
Licenses	88,384.94	
Carriages, Plate and Billiard Tables	3,223.90	
		$455,764.44
Yet uncollected of Annual		$[illegible]

Being mostly licenses against persons partly good, and who have been called on two or three times by a Deputy Collector for payment, but have neglected to do so. Suits will be instituted against delinquents the coming week.

Education of Soldiers' Children.

The following resolution, (omitted in our report of Hon. D. S. Dickinson's Speech, in Saturday's issue,) was offered by Thos. Hoyne, Esq., and seconded by Hon. George C. Bates, each of whom made a stirring appeal in behalf of the enterprise. The resolution was unanimously adopted by acclamation:—

Resolved, That this meeting has listened with deep interest to the eloquent appeal of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson in behalf of a Fund for the free education of the orphan's sons of the brave men who are laying down their lives for our country, and we fully endorse his sentiment "that it is one of the noblest and holiest charities of the age," and as such we will give the enterprise our earnest support, and believe it will every where appeal to the hearts and command the support of the American people.

ARMY CLAIM AGENTS IN TROUBLE.

Two Army Claim Agents Come to Grief.

On Saturday, two Army Claim Agents, named F. B. Marshall and Wm. H. Ransted, were brought before Justice Moore, charged with defrauding the government. They were held in bail in the sum $500, for their appearance to-morrow, for further examination. The particulars of the charge are: In April, 1862, Capt. J. A. Hynes, then living in Springfield, but now residing in the city, raised, at considerable expense to himself, a Company of Volunteers here, not being aware at the time that the government would refund him all the expenses incurred for subsistence, &c. In a conversation with Marshall some time after, he learned that he would be reimbursed, and Marshall, not being in the claim business at the time, advised him to put his claims in the hands of Ridgley & Smith, claim agents at Springfield.—This was accordingly done, but Capt. Hynes not having the necessary vouchers along with him, was informed that he could not be paid.—He subsequently put the matter in the hands of Capt. Christopher, from whom he received the money. In July last, Ransted informed him, that the amount had been collected by Ridgley & Smith, in reply to which Hynes said that he had settled the matter, and advised Ridgley & Smith per letter, by Ransted, of the fact, and requested them to remit the money to Washington. Ransted then started for the telegraph office and dispatched a telegram in the name of complainant to Ridgley & Smith, requesting them to pay over the money to Marshall, who was then in Springfield, which was accordingly done, and receipted for by him. Captain Hynes, upon hearing of the fraud thus committed, placed the case in the hands of C. P. Bradley, and the parties were arrested on Friday.

Numerous and extensive frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government in connection with the payment of claims consequent upon the enlistment of volunteers, and the guilty parties have generally escaped with their ill-gotten gains. We trust that the perpetrators may be in every case discovered, and justice meted out to them as the extent of their swindles deserves.

Horse Railroad in Kinzie Street Again.

[Communicated.]

Unless certain parties are very much mistaken, there is a question of great interest to the citizens of Chicago which will be tested at the pending meeting of the City Fathers.

It may be stated thus: Is it a more difficult and costly operation for a horse-railroad company, with economical management, *to grade up* Michigan street the necessary width for two tracks the distance of two blocks, than it is, in one short week, *to grade down* Aldermanic judgment sufficiently to reverse the action of the Common Council of the city refusing by a vote of 25 to 1 to grant the use of Kinzie street for horse-railroad purposes?

It is a matter of public notoriety that this question was acted upon after mature deliberation—after the fullest discussion and ventilation of the project—after all the arguments for it had been exhausted—after all legitimate considerations had been for weeks urged and reiterated in its favor.

Now, IF the effort that is being made to have that vote reconsidered shall be successful, it will be very curious and instructive to see what new light has broken upon the vision of certain guardians of the public welfare; and it will be still more deeply interesting to know how many and *who* to-night will have experienced a most miraculous conversion, of all those who on last Monday night voted in effect "that public interests would be greatly damaged, and private rights and property sacrificed, and that no gain to the public would be secured by permitting a horse-railroad in Kinzie street." (See report adopted.)

Some other questions of interest to taxpayers might be asked:

Have the Horse Railway companies acquired the power to appropriate *every* street of this city whenever they please to do so?—and how is it done?

By what instrument, lien, process of foreclosure and sale and expiration of the right of redemption, have the property owners of this city become the helpless victims of these monopolies?

How much has the City Treasury been benefited by yielding up to these companies franchises worth millions of dollars?

If the city has any rights in the public streets remaining, as against the demands of the horse-railroad companies, are these too yet to be all given away?

At the last meeting of the Common Council, the "North Division City Railway Company," by their attorney, offered to surrender "their claim" to Kinzie street, provided they should get in exchange therefor the right to lay their tracks in Wolcott street. This swap the city fathers very properly declined; they could not see it at that time in that light.

The final vote stood thus: For the report against granting the right to use Kinzie street for horse railroad purposes:

AYES.—Aldermen Hahn, Schall, Shimp, Titsworth, Roberts, Barrett, Gallup, Kahn, Walsh, McDonald, Comisky, Clark, Brown, Talcott, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Gastfield, Carpenter, Armstrong, Rub, Hottinger, Conlan, Shufeldt, Woodman.

NAYS.—Alderman SULLIVAN.

It is confidently asserted that this vote will be re-considered to-night. *We shall see.*

Proceedings of the Late Trunk-Line Railroad Meeting.

Advance in Railroad Fares—Reduction in Commissions—Restriction in Sale of Tickets, &c.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Proceedings of Meetings of Several Managers and Passenger Agents of Railroads forming lines between New York and Chicago, held at New York on the 18th and 19th of November," from which we extract some items of interest to Western railroad men and the public.

The following named roads had the representation set opposite their names: Pennsylvania Central, 2; Erie, 1; New York Central, 3; Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, 1; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, 2; Michigan Central, 2; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 2; Great Western of Canada, 3; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 2. J. W. Brooks, President of the Michigan Central, was called to preside over the meeting.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for consultation and agreement respecting an increase of passenger rates between New York and Chicago, and gave his views as to the necessity of increasing present rates.

After considerable discussion as to what should be the rate determined on, it was moved, seconded, and passed, "that in order to ascertain the wishes of the parties here represented, as to what the rate of passage should be between New York and Chicago, a call of the roads be had, parties representing them to state the amount they favored."

The call being made,

The Pennsylvania Railroad named	$20.00
" The N. Y. Cen. " "	24.35
" Erie " "	24.35
" Mich. South. " "	24.35
" Mich. Central " "	24.35
" C. P. & Ashtabula " "	22.00
" Gt. Western " "	24.35
" P. Ft. W. & C. " "	20.00

At the adjourned meeting on the 19th, the agreement, as prepared by the passenger agents, under instructions of the convention, was read. After discussion, amendments were offered and adopted, and the agreement, so amended, ratified by the Convention and signed by the Managers of the respective roads, which agreement was as follows:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK, November 19, 1863.

It is hereby agreed, by parties subscribing hereto, the Managers of the Railway Lines between New York and Chicago, that on and after the 20th day of November, 1863, the Passenger Fares shall be established as follows:

Between New York and Chicago,	$22.60,	1st Class.
" " " "	19.25,	2d Class.
" Boston " "	24.85,	1st Class.
" " " "	19.75,	2d Class.

The fares to all other common points West and Southwest, to which reductions have been made, shall be restored to the rates published August 15th, 1863, adding to Northwestern points such additional sum beyond Chicago as may be required by those lines. It is further agreed that the following arrangements shall be consummated as soon as possible:

"Second class passengers shall be carried only in second class, or smoking cars, and if allowed or carried in any other portion of the train, shall be charged by the conductor a sum sufficient to equal the first-class fare.

"We also agree that no commission shall be paid on the business above referred to, exceeding in the aggregate the sum of one dollar for each passenger procured, by any Line (single or combined) to any point; such commission to be divided equally East and West of Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca and Pittsburgh; and that no tickets shall be sold, either directly or indirectly, at hotels or other places except offices established by Railroad Companies, nor shall any offices be established or countenanced in such connection with hotels as in any degree to take the place of the present hotel offices.

"If in opposition to the interests of any of the parties represented, any Line shall reduce the fare below the rates specified in this agreement, the parties hereto shall refuse to receive from, or sell tickets or check baggage over such line, or furnish facilities for any other party to do the same.

"In subscribing hereto, the parties represented pledge themselves that its requirements, both in letter and in spirit, shall be faithfully fulfilled, and that such arrangements shall be made, and instructions given by each one of the parties hereto, as shall insure the maintenance of this agreement in its integrity."

This agreement was signed by the representatives of all the roads named above.

The following circular was then read and adopted by the Convention, and signed by the respective parties in interest, viz:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Nov. 19, 1863.

"The practice of furnishing tickets by some of the railroad companies, west of Chicago, to outside offices in that city, to sell to Eastward bound passengers, is to a considerable extent interfering with the ability of the roads from and to points Eastward to manage and control their own business. As none of our roads have furnished tickets to the outside offices in that city for sale to passengers going thence Westward, the railroads which have furnished such tickets for sale Eastward have had no experience of the great evil this action has upon their Eastern allies and friends. We have no doubt that had they such experience we should not now be suffering from the continuance of the evil. We have now most respectfully, but earnestly to request that this practice so fruitful of injury to our lines, be discontinued by your Company, and that your sale of tickets over our roads be confined to passengers passing over the whole or some portion of your road."

The above changes went into effect the 1st of December.

THE REVENUE OF COOK COUNTY.—It was probably noticed by our readers, in the Assessor's returns published a few days since that the revenue of Cook county from all sources reached the handsome sum of *one million seven hundred thousand dollars!* In proportion to the population this county may well defy any other to come forward with its figures. Hamilton county, Ohio, including Cincinnati, only shows two millions for the year, while Hamilton sent two representatives to Congress, and Cook only one. This increase exhibit is significant also when considered as an index to the growth of the city. If Mr. Pugh, our worthy Assessor, twenty or twenty-five years ago—and we believe he was here then, had collected revenues, they would not have yielded enough to provide the dirty Indians who swarmed in the North Division, with blankets or their ugly squaws with beads.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Dr. Seibers, of this city, recommends equal parts of roasted Rye and roots of Dandelion, as a cheap, agreeable and excellent substitute for Coffee; beneficial for dyspeptic and billious habits. Dandelion grows abundantly along railroad tracks or any other place protected from stock. Now that Coffee is so high-priced, the substitute is worth trying at least. There is no patent upon the combination.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway change their time to-day to conform to schedule adopted by Western Superintendents, and trains will leave after, until further notice, leave Madison street depot at 5.30 a. m., 6.40 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

On Monday a new time-table goes into effect on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Trains leave at 9 a. m., 1 p. m. and 5 p. m.

A change also occurs in the time-table of the Chicago and Cincinnati Air Line. Trains leave for Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville at 6.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m., and arrive at 8.35 a. m. and 10.30 p. m.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The new Board of Supervisors will hold their first meeting this afternoon in the Court House, at 2 o'clock. The members are:

J. M. Allen, Elk Grove; O. H. Alger, Maine; Thos. B. Brown, Ninth ward; Patrick Brady, Sixth ward; Benjamin Cook, Bremen; John Cammack, Northfield; Charles Charleston, North Chicago; J. F. Cambell, Third ward; Chas. R. Chandler, Seventh ward; A. H. Dalton, Thornton; Calvin DeWolf, second ward; Charles Dransfeldt, Sixteenth ward; R. L. Edbrook, Jefferson; Michael J. Fleming, Lemont; W. W. Farwell, Assistant West Chicago; Gustavus Fisher, Thirteenth ward; Aaron Gibbs, South Chicago; George W. Gage, Assistant, South Chicago; Michael Gormley, New Trier; J. Gough, Fifteenth ward; L. B. Hopkins, Leyden; Henry Harmes, Niles; Samuel B. Irwin, Fourth ward; Alex. B. Johnson, West Chicago; Geo. B. James, Bloom; S. W. Kingsley, Barrington; Thos. O. Morgan, Calumet; Will Myrick, Orland; John M'Glashen, Hyde Park; John M'Caffery, Lake; M. C. Niles, Cicero; Charles Olendorff, Rich; Ferdinand Pancher, Assistant North Chicago; M. L. Pinney, Palatine; C. G. Pusheck, Proviso; Charles D. Peacock, First Ward; James H. Rees, Lake View; Dan'l O. Robinson, Worth; S. J. Russell, Eleventh ward; J. B. Shields, Palos; Henry Schlerding, Schaumberg; Geo. Strong, Wheeling; W. A. Smith, Eighth Ward; Augustus Steinhaus, Twelfth Ward; Philip Steinmeller, Fourteenth Ward; W. W. Taylor, Fifth Ward; Edward S. Taylor, Evanston; Eli Whitney, Hanover; Alfred Ward, Lyons.

Court Proceedings—Saturday.

In U. S. Circuit Court before Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge.

166—(Chancery)—Myers et al. vs. Fenn et al. On motion of complainants' Solicitor time was extended thirty days, within which to examine the defendant, W. Fenn, the time and place of such examination to be given to defendants' council if out of the State, to be done on written interrogatories.

551—(Chancery)—Edwards et al. vs. Smith et al. On motion of the complainants' Solicitor, the bill was dismissed without prejudice at the complainants' costs.

485—(Chancery)—Reed vs. Walrod. On motion of the complainants' Solicitor the bill was dismissed at complainant's costs.

430—(Law)—Snyder vs. Strong et al. Continued on application of defendant on affidavit filed at defendant's costs.

332—(Chancery)—Burch et al vs. Burch et al. Decree to be entered as prepared.

614—(Chancery)—Corning vs. Broad et al. Discharged at complainant's cost, per stipulation.

606—(Chancery)—Crawford vs Rissen. Parties come by solicitors, and case set down for hearing on bill. Answer, exhibits and proofs on file argued and taken under advisement.

IN COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The People, &c., vs. Bernhard Scheldt.—Jury find deft. guilty in an action of bastardy. Judgment for $100 for the first year, $50 per year for 9 years succeeding, and that the defendant enters into a bond forthwith for the payment of the same.

870—(Law)—Haywood et al vs. Kennedy et al. Demurrer to 1st Court of Dec. submitted to Court. Demurrer sustained.

601—Tollansbee vs. Fanning. Jury call and trial resumed.

174—Jane Stow, administratrix, &c., vs. Robinson. Motion in arrest of judgment entered. Motion for new trial argued and overruled, and exceptions by defendant. Motion for arrest of judgment argued and overruled, and exceptions by defendant, and judgment entered upon verdict. Defendant allowed thirty days to file bill of exceptions and appeal bond. Bond to be in the penal sum of $1,800, or with security to be approved by the Court.

518—(Chancery)—Mitchell vs. Greenbaum et. al. Rule to plead answer or demur extended one week.

492—(Chancery)—Conway vs. Conway. Ordered that James Conway deliver books to the master immediately, &c.

395—(Chancery)—Strauss vs Hulcher et al. Motion to dissolve injunction and discharge bill for want of equity, argued and taken under advisement.

390—(Chancery)—Gebhard et al vs Sundell et al. Transferred to Superior Court. The Court having been of counsel in the case.

604—(Law)—Follansbee vs. Fanning. Jury find the defendant guilty, and the right of property in the plaintiff, and assess their damages at one cent. Motion by defendant for a new trial.

The Supreme and Recorder's Courts will open on Monday morning for the December term.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—All the skating fraternity will hail with joy the announcement that the celebrated, and justly popular place of amusement has been put in trim for the coming season, and only awaits the arrival of a cold Nor'wester to have the "red light" hoisted, and the gates thrown open for the reception of "beautiful steel-clad belles and bobbish beaux," and, we hope, of many married men and merry matrons, to say nothing of the *genus* denominated "small fry," not yet out of their "spread-eagles" and "pigeon wings."

New embankments have been thrown up, perfectly water tight, the buildings have been refitted, and an addition built, extending sixty-five feet to the eastward on the Randolph street front, making one of the most commodious buildings of the kind in the country, and precluding the probability of such "perfect jams" as occurred during good skating last year. Present appearances indicate a cold snap, and we think that we can give no better advice to those interested than to prepare at once for the skating season, and get their tickets to the Park. The terms at the "Washington" this season are gentlemen's tickets, $4; ladies' tickets, $3; boys' tickets, $2. Tickets can be procured at Root & Cady's music store, 95 Clark street; Barnum's variety store, 138 Lake street; Hovey's seed store, 194 Lake street; TRIBUNE office, 51 Clark street, and at the Park.

Improvements at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College.

A "Telegraphic Department" is now in successful operation. Dr. E. A. Hill, a very skillful and scientific operator, has charge of the department, and gives to it his undivided attention. Eight instruments will soon be in operation, and others will be added when needed. The design of this department is to make of young gentlemen and ladies good "sound" operators—give them a good knowledge of the batteries, and how to prepare and keep them in order—learn them how to detect and prevent breaks—how to make up reports, keep the books, &c.

The actual "Business Department" of this College is now in successful operation. The "Bank," "Insurance Office," "Railroad Office," "Commission House," "Jobbing House," &c., are all open during regular business hours, and large transactions are constantly taking place. The College was never more prosperous than at present.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Messrs. Stryker & Co., 141 Lake street advertise in another column that they have reduced prices, and from this time forward to the new year, will sell their extensive stock of cloaks and shawls without regard to cost. So if any of our readers are in need of these goods they will do well to examine their stock before purchasing. Their store is filled with choice goods of every description, and those wanting dry goods of any kind cannot fail to be suited in price or quality at this establishment. Go and see them.

THOMAS'S SALOON.—This establishment, which has been lately opened on Clark street, one door north of the Sherman House, under the Vermont Central Railroad Office, by E. Thomas, promises to be one of the most popular restaurants in the city. The proprietor has had 15 years experience in the business, in Buffalo, and is an excellent caterer as well as a clever fellow. Besides, he has shown his loyalty by leaving rebeldom, at great hazards and sacrifices, for the land of freedom and green-backs. He proposes to keep a first-class restaurant, and furnish meals at all hours.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.—One hardly knows which most to admire, the dashing street equipages of summer, or the costlier and striking turnouts of winter especially when the snow falls, now near at hand, shall call out the sleighs and fill our streets with life and merriment. The harness-makers and those in kindred lines are busy with their preparations for this season. Prominent in this line the well-known old established house of D. Horton, No. 85, Randolph street, is attracting attention by the richness and variety of the stock displayed. Harness, blankets, whips, all the minutiae of outfit pertaining to horse-keeping, to suit all tastes and purses constitute an attraction to all interested enhanced by the reputation of the house and the liberality and skill of Mr. Horton in making up his stock.

AN IMMENSE PANE.—Chas. E. Metz, glazier, 129 South Wells street, on Friday last set the largest pane of glass ever used in this city. It was placed in the window of Smith & Nixon's new store, 201 South Clark street, and measured 10 feet in length by 5½ in width.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—E. B. Stevens will leave for Nashville, on Monday next. Packages and letters for the above Battery, will be forwarded, if left at the office of Murry Nelson & Co., 214 South Water street, before Monday noon.

UNION LEAGUE, WARNER'S HALL.—Eloquent speeches will be delivered at the above hall Monday [illegible] evening. [illegible] Leaguers are cordially invited.

AT THE THEATRE.—Cubas, the *danseuse* of world-wide reputation, will open an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, on Monday evening.

The Domestic Dyes

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co., offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 20 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly *fast*. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured of the druggists. dec7-[illegible]

Asthma! Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy.

Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. Sold by Druggists generally. Dec7-[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT—The Rev. A. C. Humes, of Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I am most happy in testifying among the friends of Dr. Woodhull of a remarkable cure of Consumption performed upon myself, in less than 6 weeks, by him. It is now two years since the cure was effected, and I am still in enjoyment of freedom from any traces of the disease whatever. I most cheerfully recommend all the afflicted to him. "A. C. HUMES."

P. S.—The Doctor has also performed some of the most remarkable cures of Cancers on record, without instruments, pain or the loss of a drop of blood, and may well be called the King of Chronic disease Doctors. His office is at 26 Washington street, Chicago. [illegible]

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] Consumption caused by inheritance? That it is generally so regarded will not be denied. [illegible] Consumption [illegible]

We inherit from our parents form, features, and temperament. In inheriting the form of our parents we inherit the liabilities which that form entails. If they are tall, their children will also be tall. If one be tall and the other short, some children may resemble one parent and some the other. If one has a large chest and the other a small one, the same difference will be found in the children, whoever has a small chest has an increased liability to consumption from this cause. Children born with this defect in their organism are always delicate in youth. They cannot run as far or lift as much as other boys of their age, and yet they may be perfectly healthy. They go on to the age of puberty without the least sign of consumption, and then one after another as they reach that age may sicken and fall into a decline. Why is this? It is because when youth suddenly expands into manhood and womanhood, a great increase takes place in the size of the body, and in quantity of blood in the system. This requires a corresponding increase in the quantity of the air received at each inspiration into the lungs. As the lungs are too small to admit this, there is a loss of balance between the quantity of the blood and the air, and as a consequence the blood becomes impure, tubercles are deposited, and the patient falls into Consumption. I have seen every member of a family cut off in this way. On the other hand, where the patients have paid proper attention to the physical training of their children by increasing the capacity of the lungs, I have seen them escape, though having every predisposition to Consumption. Again, if parents have any peculiar irritability of the mucous membrane of the air-passages the same will be found in the children, and this, by increasing their liability to catarrh and bronchitis, may predispose them to consumption; but predisposition is very different from inheritance. Every person may be said to be predisposed that has a small chest or an irritable mucous membrane. We may inherit these and other physical peculiarities, but no person since the foundation of the world ever yet inherited any disease unless the parent had that disease at the time of birth.

The second cause, and the one most common in this climate, is disease of the air passages—Catarrh Sore Throat or Bronchitis. These are generally caused by colds, but sometimes by dust. All catarrhal affections, whether of the nose, throat or lungs, produce thickening of the mucous membrane and more or less secretion of mucus. These tend to diminish the size of the tubes through which the air passes to the lungs, and, as a consequence, diminish the quantity of air received at each breath. Often we find in bronchitis the size of the bronchial tubes diminished one-third and even one-half. When such is the case the patient is always short breathed. He cannot run up a flight of stairs or a hill as he could when in health, but soon gets out of wind and becomes fatigued. Even where the obstruction to the air is but slight and temporary, it produces a feverishness of the system, increased frequency of the pulse, and diminished appetite. When the obstruction is greater, as is the case in Asthma, these symptoms are increased, and the shortness of breath becomes a gasping for air. When a person dies from croup or drowning, it is not the disease or the water which kills, but the carbon of the blood which poisons and paralyzes the heart and brain. Nothing will remove this carbon but the oxygen of the air. The fumes of burning charcoal when diffused through the air of a room cause death in the same way as drowning and croup, by simply preventing the oxygen of the air from reaching the lungs.

Now, since death follows from shutting off the air in from one to two minutes, you can readily understand that this function of the lungs is very necessary to life, and that even the slightest diminution in the quantity or the purity of the air must be followed by great injury to health. The blood always becomes carbonaceous when the quantity of air is diminished, and the quantity of air is always diminished when the air tubes are thickened by catarrhal inflammation or clogged by sticky mucus. Consumption is only the consequence of this carbonaceous impurity of blood. Tubercles themselves are only deposits of carbon in the tissue of the lungs, and the ulceration and destruction of this important organ results directly from their presence.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.

DR. I. WINSLOW AYER.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application.

Rev. E. W. Hagar, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. Wm. Ginther, member of the Legislature; Geo. W. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; George N. Simmons, Esq., of the Michigan Southern R. R.; L. C. Tucker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of the city; Capt. Wm. Sherman, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, J. G. Sanford, Capt. G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice.
nov29-r642-3tSun&Mon.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. EXTRACT OF THE

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.

Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	6:45 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.

Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.

Day Express	6:30 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	9:10 p. m.	[illegible]
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	6:40 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	6:10 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.

Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Mail Passenger	9:00 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	9:00 a. m.	9:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Morning Express	5:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	6:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	10:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	9:10 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.

Morning Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Day Express	1:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Express	9:00 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:35 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	10:40 p. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Hours of closing of Mails at the Post Office.

	Mail Trains leave.	Mails close.	Trains arr.
Mich. South.	[illegible]	12 midnight.	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	12 midnight.	[illegible]
Pitts & Ft. W.	[illegible]	12 midnight.	[illegible]
Cin. Air Line	[illegible]	12 midnight.	[illegible]
Chi. & Lou. via Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena & Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & St. Lou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY Mails for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

Wants.

WANTED.—A gentleman and wife with wife an unfurnished room, with board in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address "BOARD," Tribune office. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Without salary, for a few months, a situation of any kind with a firm doing a large business, by a young man whose term of service has expired, with a view to an engagement after he is known and tested. Address "J W," Box 488, Chicago. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED.—Correspondence. Two of Uncle Sam's brave and gallant sons wish to open a correspondence with a few young ladies, with a view to fun, love and matrimony. We have seen and passed through two years of peril and hardships in defence of Columbia and her fair daughters. Photographs exchanged if desirable. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address HARVEY WALLACE and THOMAS JEFFERSON, Privates Co. H, 15th Ill. Infantry, Pulaski, Tenn., via Nashville. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—To whom it may concern. A young man, able to furnish good city references, wants employment. Any gentleman who will employ him, and is subject to the Draft has taken place, he will, if employer is drafted, enter the service in his place, at his own terms. The above proposition should not be overlooked by those who are liable to draft. [illegible] "C H H," Box 1[illegible], Chicago. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman of experience in the wholesale grocery trade, who has an extensive country acquaintance. A liberal salary will be paid. Address Drawer 6[illegible]. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—To rent a small Cottage of five or six rooms, on the North Side, by a small family without children. Address "C L M," Tribune office. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Every gent and every lady to buy a nice Toy or Crying Baby. Come and take a choice before too late. Our stock is all fresh. At the sign of the Big Skate. Just arrived from Philadelphia manufactory, at splendid assortment of Toys, Jewelry, &c., at 130 South Clark street, sign of the Big Skate. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Agents, $150 per month are now being made by good canvassers in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS, the BEST family map ever published. Address or apply to J. H. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Post Office Box 3[illegible]. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—A good, active Boy wanted at 88 S. Clark street, DR. BUTTS' Excelsior Liniment Manufactory. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—At the new Laundry, 213 State street, six Women, who can do washing in a thorough manner, and six who understand ironing in all its departments. Apply immediately, 213 State street. Also, a Boy wanted. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Girl wanted in a small private family, to cook and to do housework. One that can come well recommended may apply, immediately, at 178 Walcott street, North Side. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, after January 1st, 1864, a good house in a desirable location, having six or eight rooms. Would not object to board the owner, if desirable. North or South Side preferred. Address JAMES A. SIMPSON, North Branch P. O. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—The subscriber has good accommodation for six or eight horses during the winter, distant twelve miles from the city. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street. dec7-r[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a first-class hardware house in this city, by a young man who has had two years' experience in one of the best hardware houses in Milwaukee. Can give good references if required. Address "B F B," Tribune office. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Situation. A young man who has several years experience in bartending, grocery and dry goods business, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good house, where he could make himself generally useful. Would have no objection to work at anything. Salary not so much of an object as a good steady job. Best city references if required. Address "Z Y," office of this paper. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Permanent employment by a young man of business habits, with a good span of horses, wagon, &c., to haul during the winter. Also a few agents wanted with a good address—can find a place to make money. Apply to 78 Dearborn street, Room 8. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Portable engine of from four to ten horse power. Address, stating price, H. SILVERTON, P. O. Drawer 6[illegible]. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Partner, with $2,000, in one of the most profitable manufacturing businesses in Chicago. To a business man it is a rare opportunity for a permanent and safe investment that will realize the party at least $4,000 per annum. Address "C H B," Chicago Post Office, with name, &c. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—An energetic and industrious Scotchman, with some experience in business, wishes a permanent situation. Address "WM," P. O. Box 4[illegible]. dec5-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Pianist to travel with GEN. TOM THUMB. Apply to B. F. LOWELL, Briggs House. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at 263 Michigan avenue. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Baker, one who understands the business—bread and cakes particularly. Steady work and good wages to a good hand. Apply to or address SIMPSON & SPENCER, Ottawa, Ill., immediately. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription I. V. D. Heard's History of the Sioux War and Massacres of 1862-'63. Liberal inducements offered. Address J. GARVIN, P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Ill. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, John S. C. Abbott's History of the Great Rebellion, Headley's Life of Washington, and other new and valuable publications, which are selling rapidly. Liberal inducements offered. For full particulars, call upon or address O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3[illegible]. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 8[illegible] Wabash avenue. dec6-r[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and saleable Books, Photograph Albums, Prize Packages, &c. Dr. Dr. Warren's Household Physician. The History of all Nations. From the Creation of the World to the present time. The History of the Great Rebellion and other popular works. C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month, and all expenses paid, or allow a liberal commission for selling the LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. All have agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Full particulars sent free. Send for circular. W. O. JONES, Agent, P. O. Drawer 8[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month now being made by good canvassers selling the new and splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, other Engravings of [illegible] Photographs, &c. Price [illegible] cents each or five for [illegible] for the country. Address H. B. LANDON, Agent, [illegible] opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—$60 a Month.—We want Agents at $60 a Month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—Knitting Machine. Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can knit 20,000 stitches a minute on one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will knit a pair of socks in thirty days. Price, complete, $75. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and sample stocking. BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—On account of ill health, the subscriber will sell his Store and a small stock of Dry Goods and Groceries at a great bargain. Said store is situated in the village of Dowagiac, Michigan, 100 miles east of Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railroad. Is 20x60, two stories high, upper story finished off for dwelling-house. Lot is 21x[illegible]. The above is a rare chance for any one wishing to go into business. For further particulars apply to W. H. ST. JOHNS, Dowagiac, Mich., or if by letter to E. H. HARDY, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—For a few days only, a commodious residence, just outside of the City Limits, in the town of Hyde Park, half a mile south of Douglas Place, and within twenty minutes ride of the city by the Hyde Park train. The house commands a view of the Lake, the city and the adjacent country. The lawn is well stocked with shrubbery, and the garden contains strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries, gooseberries, grapes, with a few dwarf pears, apples and cherries. The soil has been cultivated several years and is unsurpassed for fertility. The property may be seen any day after 10 A. M. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—A good matched team, weighing 2[illegible] pounds—color, black. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, a Schooner of 3[illegible] tons' measurement. For particulars call on J. C. NYMAN, 180 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two two-story frame dwellings on Indiana avenue, near North street, Water, gas, and all modern improvements. Also, 20 feet east front on Michigan avenue, between North and Old streets. Apply to O. B. FEITH, & [illegible] Lake street.

FOR SALE—The barque Naiad, now at Milwaukee, 280 tons burthen, carries 10,000 bu wheat in May. Would take in part pay a vessel suitable to rebuild or one without canvass not over two years old. JOHN B. WILBOR, Huron, Ohio.

FOR SALE—The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop, Keokuk, Iowa, is offered for sale only on account of the health of the present owners. This concern is of fourteen years' standing, with a large run of custom, heavy stock of patterns and valuable machinery. [illegible] Address VAIL & ABERNETHE, Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE—About 40,000 ft. Elm Lumber—1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches thick. E. K. HICKFORD, corner of Lake and West Water streets.

FOR SALE—A splendid opportunity to enter in a first class business. A Cigar [illegible] Apply at 1[illegible] South Clark street, or address Post Office Box [illegible].

Boarding.

BOARDING—By a man and wife from the East, a small house, furnished, where board and a pleasant home will be taken as compensation for rent, or a house to board in some small family. Either reply. Best of references given. Address Box 1[illegible].

BOARDING.—Rooms furnished and unfurnished, with board, at 287 West Madison street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—One large front room and one single room, with board. Also, a few day-boarders. Inquire at 60 Washington-st., between State and Wabash. References required.

Found.

FOUND—In the vicinity of Bridgeport, a set of Fishing Tackle, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to EDWARD SCHULL, on the Archer Road, directly opposite Griffin Bro's packing house.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—$10 Reward. Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 27th ult. a Light Bay Mare Colt, half Canada, two years old. Had light mane, shoes on her pastern, had on a leather halter. Any one returning the same to me, five miles [illegible] on West Lake street, will receive the above reward. JOSEPH WINGER.

Lost.

LOST—Gold Case Pencil, with gold pen attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 23 Dearborn street. FRED. A. RAY.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43, 45 and 47 Dearborn street.
HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
A splendid stock of Linen Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Under Clothing, &c., at auction.

Commencing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th, at 9½ o'clock and 7 o'clock, P. M., continuing through every day at the same time through the week, at our Salesrooms, 43 Dearborn street, the entire stock of a well known Linen importer in this country, consisting of all sorts of Table linens, Embroidery, hand-spun shirting linen, linen sheeting, all widths; pillow case linen; [illegible] napkins, doylies, table cloths; damask, [illegible] towels, towelling, handkerchiefs, [illegible] blankets, [illegible] ladies' and gents' under clothing, with a great variety of other goods. This is the best stock of linen goods for housekeepers ever offered at auction in this city. Every article will be sold without reserve. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

2,500 PACKAGES
SALT,
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock,
At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 1[illegible] Dearborn street, corner of Washington, [illegible] packages of Onondaga and Saginaw Salt. It will be sold in lots of one hundred packages and upward.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auc'rs.

AUCTION.—I will sell at Auction at No. 234 Lake street, corner of Franklin, at 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Tailors' Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. G. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—A valuable Water Lot, suitable for a Packing House or manufacturing purposes, on the South Branch, near Cragin & Co.'s Packing House—340 feet front by 400 feet deep. Docked. Will be sold low and terms made easy. Also, a number of choice dwelling lots, building lots, farms and Western lands for sale. Apply to E. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—An Improved Farm of 240 acres—at Chatsworth, Livingston county, Ill., containing 200 acres under cultivation, with a good house of eight rooms, new barn, stable room for eighty horses, corn cribs, &c. The Farm is situated two miles from a Railroad Station. Terms—Fifteen Dollars per acre, cash. Address or apply to JNO. O. POWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—Timber land in Michigan. 320 acres, seven miles from St. Joseph, and within two miles of a saw mill. Price $2,700; one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with seven per cent. interest. Quarter of the land will [illegible] For further information, address BOOKWELL & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for city property, or dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or drugs. Five lots of land, situated in the central part of Highland Park, and [illegible] acres of land in Missouri. Address C. C. BLAKESLEE, Box 1[illegible], Chicago, or apply at 212 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Valuable Stock Farm for sale, in Tazewell county, containing four hundred and ten acres, mostly under fence; three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation; balance pasture and timber land; situated three and a half miles east of Tremont, on the Bloomington road; a never failing stream of water running through the farm.

As a stock and grain farm it cannot be surpassed; one large two-story house, containing eight rooms, with a good cellar, well and cistern. Also, a one and a half story house, with a never failing spring of good water near; one large frame barn, 80x60 feet; stable, 130x60 feet, with corn cribs, outbuildings, &c. Also, a bearing orchard of choice fruit.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance of payments on a term of years, with annual interest of six per cent. For further information, inquire of JOHN STILES, on the premises, or SETH TALBOT, JR., Tremont, Ill.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, produces large crops, which can be seen growing. Twenty and fifty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufacturers and others; churches, schools and good society. It is now the most improving place, East or West. Hundreds are settling and building. The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers containing reports and giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,
(With close connections from Western Cities.)
All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (35 miles via Allentown,) without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.
Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.
Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red River, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any port in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN. CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, send to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Ind.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
J. H. BAKER, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
W. H. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious yards are Watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—or with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
1863. NEW BROAD-GUAGE 1864.
PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL,
EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erie Railway, forms a continuous Six Foot Track from New York to Akron or Cleveland.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863,
Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between
Cleveland and New York.
NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.
Fare as Low as by any other Route.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers by this line have choice of Five different routes between New York and Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at any of the offices of the Erie Railway, and all ticket offices of connecting lines West and Southwest; also, at the Central Ticket Office, under the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ask for Tickets via the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways.

Passenger Trains stop at Meadville thirty minutes, giving passengers ample time to dine at the McHenry House, the best Railway Hotel in the country.

New and Expeditious Freight Line,
ALL RAIL.

No transhipment of freight between New York and Akron or Cleveland. Merchants in the West and Southwest will find it to their advantage to order their goods to be forwarded via the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, thus saving trouble and expense. Rates of freight as low as by any other all rail route.

Especial attention will be given to the speedy transportation of Freight of all kinds, East or West. The Engines, cars and other equipments of this Company are entirely new, and of the most improved models.

The only direct route to the wonderful OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, via Meadville or Corry. From Leavittsburg, via Mahoning Branch, runs to Youngstown and the Coal Mines.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Galion, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

T. FARNSWORTH, General Freight Agent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.
Meadville, Pa., Nov. 17, 1863. [illegible] SWEETSER, Gen. Supt.

FULLAGAR & SMEETH,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
COPPERSMITHS,
Alcohol Stills and Brewers' Kettles,
And all kinds of
COPPER AND BRASS WORK,
Manufactured at short notice.
30,000 lbs. of Brazier's Copper for sale at Boston prices for cash with freight added. Highest price paid for Old Copper.
Corner West Randolph and Desplaines Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR
THE ORGAN,
A New Progressive and Practical Method,
BY JOHN ZUNDEL,
Organist and Director at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York.

This work meets the student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the elements of Music and of the Key board of the Organ, and conducts him

THROUGH THE DETAILS

Of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedal Playing, etc., to a full and complete Mastery of the Instrument.

In every department of ORGAN PLAYING ample material and instruction is furnished, and all points made clear, and in the progress of the pupil

Every Obstacle is Removed.

The Lessons and Exercises for Pedal Playing are unusually copious. The voluntaries are selected from the works of Bach, Beethoven, and the great masters. [illegible] Price, [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
On Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain [illegible]
Engagement of the beautiful, [illegible] Spanish Danseuse,
LA SENORITA CUBAS,
The management take pleasure in announcing the engagement of this extraordinary and beautiful artiste. [illegible]
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be presented [illegible]
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be [illegible]
[illegible] Saturday Afternoon.

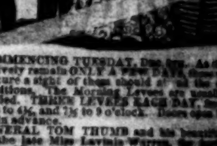
METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
Eighteen Star Performers—the only Band of Minstrels in the country. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7th, and every evening during the week, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11th, [illegible]
Doors open at 6, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Remember the Saturday afternoon performance. Children under twelve years of age, only 15 cents to Matinee.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, [illegible]
NOTICE.—Each ticket purchased to this entertainment entitles the bearer to [illegible]
HERNANDEZ [illegible]
Consisting of TWENTY-FOUR [illegible] PANTOMIMISTS and [illegible]
Immediate direction of Sig. A. HERNANDEZ [illegible]
[illegible]
M'lle Sophie Nielson, [illegible]
[illegible]
FRENCH DANCING MASTER [illegible]
[illegible] SOUTHERN REFUGEES [illegible]
[illegible]
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

VARIETIES.
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD, [illegible]
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
First appearance of
Mr. BENJ. WHEELER,
The Great Irish Vocalist.
Sig. DAVIS, the Excellent Pantomimist,
And MASTER ALFRED D. and ALBERT [illegible], Twin Zouaves—Infant Drummers [illegible]
The performance will commence with the Drama, in two acts, entitled
THE MINER OF MARSEILLES.
Claud Darbaud—the Miser [illegible]
Adolphe de Briancourt—a young Nobleman [illegible]
Gustave—a Nobleman [illegible]
Mynheer Hans Hooghan—a Dutchman [illegible]
Signor Matteo—an Italian [illegible]
Master John Brown—an Englishman [illegible]
Victorine—the Miser's Daughter [illegible]
Soldiers, Peasantry, &c.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them) [illegible]
Parquette [illegible]
Private Boxes [illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES'
CHAMPION CIRCUS.
Open nightly and Saturday Afternoons [illegible]
WITH THE
BEST TROUPE OF PERFORMERS
Ever engaged for Chicago.
ROBINSON,
The Champion Rider.
DAN CASTELLO,
BEN JENNINGS,
The Chicago Favorite, in each entertainment.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 30 cents; [illegible] 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

BRYAN HALL.
THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS
OF MATURE AGE,
Ever Known on the Face of the Globe.



COMMENCING TUESDAY, Dec. 8th. As they positively remain ONLY A FEW DAYS, those wishing to secure a sight of them should attend the earliest exhibitions. The Morning Levees are usually least crowded. THREE LEVEES EACH DAY, from 11 to 12½, 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half hour in advance.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and his beautiful little wife, the late Miss Lavinia Warren, the little Queen of Beauty!

COMMODORE NUTT, the famous $30,000 Nutt, so called from having received that sum from Mr. Barnum for three years services.

ELFIN MINNIE WARREN, the smallest lady of her age ever seen.

Here are a Married Couple, a Bachelor and Maid, all four weighing but One Hundred Pounds, perfect in form and features. The world never saw anything half so wonderful! No larger than infant babies! Educated, intelligent, social, [illegible] life. Who can wonder that crowds throng [illegible] every day, and are eager to feast their eyes before their departure to another land? "We shall never see their like again."

At the opening of the 11 o'clock morning levee the General and his Lady will wear the IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME they wore at Grace Church on their MARRIAGE DAY, Feb. 10th, 1863. They will appear in a great variety of fascinating performances and costumes.

THE "$30,000 COM. NUTT" will appear as a [illegible]; a SAILOR, with a Hornpipe; as [illegible] with a Song; THE WATER CRESS [illegible] Song, in Character; A POLITICAL ORATOR, with changes of costume; the POLKA, &c. &c. He will dance "JIM CROW" in the character of a darkey, representing this well known ebony bird to the life in appearance and in every movement. This is a most ludicrous and comical performance.

MRS. LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON will appear in Songs, Duetts and Dances, and having [illegible] new and costly wardrobe [illegible] DIFFERENT COSTUMES at each Levee.

GENERAL TOM THUMB will appear in [illegible] a SCOTTISH CHIEFTAIN, [illegible] DANCES, &c., with [illegible]

LITTLE MINNIE WARREN will appear in Duetts, Dances, &c., &c. A change of performance at each Levee.

The rich, rare and costly wardrobe [illegible] THE MAGNIFICENT JEWELS presented to the [illegible] by the crowned heads of Europe will [illegible]

A Magnificent Miniature Coach, [illegible] larger than a "bushel basket," drawn by [illegible] smallest ponies in the world, and attended by Coachman and Footman in Livery, will [illegible] the streets, and the four little wonders will [illegible] once in it to and from the Hall of Exhibition.

☞ ADMISSION—Twenty-five cents. Children under 10 years of age, Fifteen cents.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. All late and fashionable Dances [illegible] SCHOOL SOIREES every Tuesday & Friday evenings. MISS MYRA BALKAM, [illegible] MISS CLAUDINE HEYING, [illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE, Proprietor.

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Large, airy and central, [illegible] Concerts, &c. [illegible] WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR.

Coal.

COAL, COAL, COAL.
W. HULL, Agent.
Small kinds of Hard and Soft Coal. Office [illegible] Clark street. All orders [illegible]

Storage.

STORAGE.
STORAGE.
Apply at 14 South Water street.

ARMY MIRRORS, [illegible] for Sutlers and dealers.
LEATHER DRESS TRIMMINGS [illegible] OF [illegible] designs.
ENAMELED CLOTH DRESS LINING, in [illegible] colors for the bottom of dresses.
STEEL AND JET BEADS, all sizes.
[illegible] colors, just landed.
ALSO, by every steamer, BUGLE GIMP, [illegible] VELVET TRIMMINGS, &c.
BENJAMIN M. SMITH, [illegible] Duane street, New York.

MERCHANT TAILORS—[illegible] you own the
No. 3 Empire Sewing Machine.
THE NEW PATENT SHUTTLE.
It will not do better work, it will [illegible] [illegible] for the Sewing Machine for a HOLIDAY PRESENT. [illegible] Co., General Agents, 134 Lake street.

ARCHITECTURE—J. [illegible] Architect, from [illegible] in Chicago after residing in New York [illegible] years, and is at the disposal of all persons [illegible] [illegible] President I. C. R. R. Co.; Geo. Healy [illegible]

TO COOPERS.—A [illegible] of about 150,000 ft. Elm Flour Barrel Staves. For sale by E. K. HICKFORD, [illegible] Lake and West Water streets.

STEAM ENGINES.
One large Engine, [illegible] horse power. One [illegible] One Portable [illegible]
For sale low, [illegible] J. T. [illegible] South Water street.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Splendid Gold Composite [illegible] small size for lady or medium for gentleman. [illegible] Address [illegible] DALE & CO., [illegible] Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—All persons [illegible] claims against the County of [illegible] to present the same
On or before the 7th of [illegible]
LAURIN P. [illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
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" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club	[illegible]

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☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Congress was happily and speedily organized yesterday, and our voluminous dispatches from the capital, by the announcement of such result, will carry satisfaction to every loyal man who will accept it as an earnest of a harmonious and efficient session at a time, than in which, prompt, careful and patriotic legislation was never needed more. The Senate is ready for the Message. The House only requires the election of its minor officers, already provided for an early hour to-day. The choice of Mr. Colfax, as Speaker, is made under circumstances peculiarly flattering and justly to that sterling and excellent Republican, whose nomination by his chief competitor, Hon. E. B. Washburne of this State, lacked nothing to secure to it every gratifying feature. Mr. Colfax will make an admirable officer, and the country is to be congratulated.

The course taken by Emerson Etheridge is one the country will not soon forget. Is there be anything more pitiable than the baffled meanness and malice of his recent course there is no record of it. His own party friends, in whose service he attempted a very dirty thing, cut the traces and let him to him to his fate.

We shall have the President's Message in time for our next issue.

Most appropriately the first business brought before the Senate is the very one the country most needs. The call is for men to fill up our armies. The Conscription waits to be put in operation, and its success can only be secured by the repeal of the $300 clause. The call is for men and not for money. As thus amended, the draft will bring men, and lay the burden of service fairly upon all classes, and all shades of politics. One thing more is wanted, to remove all distinctions and discriminations against complexion, and let black and white enter the service on precisely the same terms. What is wanted are stout arms to handle muskets, and muscle to utilize bayonets. Let every loyal arm be employed, and without invidious distinctions in color.

The rebel discomfiture in the Southwest is complete. East Tennessee is free. Longstreet is in full retreat, with Foster and Sherman both hard after him. Knoxville is relieved. The cloud has lifted. Loyal men in East Tennessee are safe again, and secure in their future. The hordes of the insurgents are flying in terror back. Well may the President call on the people devoutly to rejoice. Well will it be for the people to generally and appropriately recognise, in a public manner, the hand of Providence in this matter, as an earnest that we shall be brought safe out of our national troubles, to stand redeemed, a purer and better country. This completes roundly the year's campaign in the Southwest, and fastens securely the closer barriers the successes of our arms have set up about the rebellious territory.

The war in Virginia is not a cheerful topic, and Gen. Meade's budding laurels have died down in a killing frost. The present aspect is, that our army is falling back to their entrenchments, and the rebels returning in their tracks, having recrossed the Rapidan. Wanted, a leader for the brave, earnest, and disappointed Army of the Potomac. Wanted, a man. Where is he?

Gen. Grant, since the war broke out, has captured 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners. Think of that, ye shades of old commanders whose triumphal processions used to crowd Roman streets. What were your paltry shows to such a list of trophies?

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7, 1863.

Two or three Indians were seen in Kandiyohi county last week, one of whom was killed by a scout. This shows the vigilance with which the frontier is guarded, as that section of the country is only peopled by soldiers and scouts. It is thought the Indians seen were on the way to Fort Ridgley to surrender themselves to keep from starving.

Applications for the few commissions the State has authority to grant being so numerous, Gov. Swift has issued an order stating that officers will only be promoted according to seniority, and promotions from the ranks will only be made for distinguished services, or upon recommendation of an examining board.

The Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Road advertise for a large quantity of ties. The work will be pushed rapidly in the spring.

FROM CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The brig Ben Welk, jr., from Port Royal Dec. 1st, and Charleston Bar 3d, arrived this morning.

Her captain reports when he passed off Charleston there was no firing, but a dense smoke was visible over the city and he supposed it to be burning.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The *Republican's* Vicksburg correspondent of the 28th ult., says rebel General Polk is ordered to the command of Southern Mississippi with headquarters at Brandon, fifteen miles east of Jackson.

A division of rebel Infantry is at Canton and several regiments at Meridian. Gen. McPherson has issued a conscription order similar to that recently issued by General Hurlbut.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 4th, has a dispatch from Bragg, dated Dalton, Georgia, Dec. 2d, to Gen. Cooper, saying: The enemy has fallen back across the Chickamauga, destroying everything en route, including the railroad track and bridges. Their loss was heavy in the attack on our rear guard.

The *Enquirer*, of the 5th, has the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—A slow fire was kept up to-day in Sumter and Sullivan and James Islands. The enemy has not resumed firing on the city, but is mounting more guns in Wagner, bearing on the city, and have also unmasked a new battery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following dispatches are contained in late Southern papers:

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—A train arrived at Dalton this evening, bringing wounded troops. Our forces are still falling back slowly, followed by the enemy. There was firing all day yesterday.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—The Yankees today fired twenty-two mortar shells at Sumter. One man killed.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mexican news *via* Havana is to the 21st. The French occupied Queretaro without resistance.

Uraga has been appointed, by Juarez, Commander-in-Chief, vice Colonel Montfort, who refuses to be controlled by the Juarez Government. Doblado also refuses to obey the Juarez Government.

The French were marching on San Luis Potosi, where a final concentration was to take place.

Accounts through French sources look like a gradual breaking up of the Mexican plans of resistance.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—New Orleans letters state that the force interfering with the navigation of the Mississippi river below the mouth of Red river, is estimated at 4,000, under Gen. Dick Taylor, and a sort of flying corps, appearing from time to time at different points on the river, preying on its commerce.

The merchants of New Orleans and the shippers generally, are seriously alarmed at the audacity, frequency and success of these attacks, and have applied to the military authorities to have all the river boats armed and manned by a few artillerists.

Major Gen. Washburne, with his command, is moving in the direction of Matagorda, with every prospect of capturing that place. Our forces will then have a footing on the main land, with a fine harbor to anchor our vessels in, and a good base of operations.